BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCI

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
OMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,692—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
2-8 7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-8 7-0
22-8 12-0 25-0 13-8 28-0 15-0	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palme	22-0 12-0 25-0 13-8 28-0 15-0
34-0 18-0 38-0 20-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	34-0 18-0 38-0 20-

"C. P. & Co's stock and selection of Claret are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday. 1889.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	13th Aug.
BL	PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	20th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,
BL	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	3rd Sept.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	10th ,,
					Friday.
BL	GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	20th Sept.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,
BL	ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	4th Oct.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	11th ,,
BL	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J Orman	1st Nov.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	15th Aug.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	29th ,,
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	12th Sept.
MALWA	2970	500	G. W. H. Browne	26th ,,
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4008	700	W. Atkinson	24th ,,
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th August 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE :

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Aug.	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	10th Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	1st Nov.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Oct.	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 9th September 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 9, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX (new)	F. Egger	4,600	650	5th Sept.
POSEIDON	F. Kossovich	4,200	600	5th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE	A. Trobitz	3,500	550	12th Aug.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	C. Perini	3,800	550	14th August

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 16th Aug. 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LABOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th August 1889 at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Owing to the Monsoon, Passengers are invited to be on board the steamer in the Prince's Dock on the morning of the 10th July.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
ASIA	W. Russell	3,380	14th August.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

ARMENIA	Geo Read	3,095	7th Sept.

THE above steamers will sail as above. Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess and have every comfort for first class passengers. All the state rooms are on the upper deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 29th July 1889. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 14th August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 18th August, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 15th August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th September, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 28th August.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 13th August.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, on or about MONDAY, 12th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th August, 1889. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN SINCLAIR" will SAIL for LIVERPOOL DIRECT, on or about the 22nd August.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, August 7, 1889.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HANDSOME HAND-PAINTED
CHINA DINNER SERVICES,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

		Per set Rs.
No. 1	Pretty Green Spray with Blue Flower	155
,, 2	,, ,, ,, with Pink do.	155
,, 3	,, ,, ,, with Violet do.	165
,, 4	,, Spray with Yellow and Red do.	165
,, 5	,, ,, with Blue and Pink do. coloured Bird and Flies	185
,, 6	,, Pattern very neat, Pretty Faded Leaf and Flower	190

Each set contains 79 pieces as under :—

24 Meat Plates.	1 Covered Soup Turreen and Stand.
12 Soup ,,	2 Covered Sauce Tureens and Stand.
12 Pudding ,,	2 Covered Side Dishes and Warmers.
12 Cheese ,,	1 Salad Bowl.
2 each 10-in. and 12-in. Flat Dishes.	1 16-in. Fish Drainer.
1 each 14-in., 16-in., and 18-in. Flat Dishes.	1 each 9-in. and 11-in. Pie Dishes.
1 Well Gravy Dish.	
2 Covered Vegetable Dishes.	

TREACHER & Co., Limited.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SOLID LEATHER CIGAR CASES.

THESE Cigar Cases are made of the best English Saddlers' Leather. As a good, strong, serviceable article, cannot be excelled.

Size		Rs.	
Size 5½ in. by 3 in.	Rs.	3	0
,, 6 in. by 3½ in.	,,	3	0
,, 6½ in. by 3¾ in.	,,	3	8
,, 7½ in. by 4in.	,,	4	8

The size 7½ in. by 4 in. is specially made for Large Trichis.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
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WHEEL BRAND BITTER BEER,

EXPRESSLY brewed for Consumers in India. Totally different from the various "Light Gravity" Ales in the market. It possesses Tonic and Stomachic properties, derived from the Hops used in its manufacture, and will not disagree with the most dyspeptic.

Per dozen Pints, Rs. 4-8. Quarts, Rs. 6-8.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

CASCARA LOZENGES,

A DELICIOUS LAXATIVE

FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS.

THESE LOZENGES are prepared with the finest Chocolate, and are far superior to any Laxative in the form of Lozenges yet introduced.

"CASCARA SAGRADA" or "SACRED BARK" is well known as the safest and most reliable Tonic Laxative of modern medicine.

Per Phial, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED.

DRYING BOTTLES

FOR DRYING AND MATURING
CIGARS.

1 Quart	2 Quarts,	4 Quarts,	7 Quarts,
Rs. 2-8.	Rs. 3-8.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 10.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS

AT
WATSON AND COMPANY'S
CLEARANCE SALE
FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

WATSON & Co.,
1, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.
August 12, 1889.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are splendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

GUNS, RIFLES & REVOLVERS.

TREACHER'S "KEEPER" GUN.

D-B B-L C-F Gun, 12-bore, double-Grip action, Rebounding Locks, Left Barrel Choke, Engraved, &c. Price Rs. 130, cash.

Ditto ditto superior quality and extra finish, Price Rs. 158, cash.

TREACHER'S "SPECIAL" GUN.

D-B C-F Gun, 12-bore, Top Lever, Double Bolt, Snap Action, Rebounding Locks, Hammers below line of sight, Percussion Fence Action, Damascus Engraved Barrels, left Choke, highly finished. Price Rs. 189, cash.

Ditto ditto superior finish. Price Rs. 235.

Black Waterproof Cases with Fittings complete. Price Rs. 47-8 and 52-8.

GIBBS and PITT'S new Pattern Hammerless Guns, D-B C-F 12-bore, in Case, with fittings complete. Rs. 325, cash.

ANSON and DEELEY'S new Patent Hammerless Guns, Top Lever, Treble Grip Action, Automatic, Safety Bolting, Left Choke, &c., 12 bore, in case with fittings complete. Rs. 550, cash.

MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS FOR SHIKARIES,

FOR SHOT OR BALL.

Single Barrel	Rs.	34	0
Double Barrel	,,	52	8

Case with Fittings complete for single or double Barrel Gun, Rs. 36.

TREACHER'S BRITISH "BULL DOG" REVOLVER.

Five Chambers, ·450 bore, Blued Steel Barrel, &c. Price Rs. 39, cash.

Ditto ditto Plated, Rs. 44, cash.

TREACHER'S "ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY" REVOLVER.

Six Chambers, ·450 bore, Blued Steel Barrel, &c., Price Rs. 40, cash.

Ditto ditto ·450 bore, Plated, Rs. 44, cash.
Ditto ditto ·455 bore, Blued, Rs. 47.
Ditto ditto ·455 bore, Plated, Rs. 52-8.
Ditto ditto ·476 bore, Blued, Rs. 50.

TREACHER'S SPORTING RIFLES.

D-B B-L C-F Express Rifle, ·500 bore, Double Gr Action, Lever over Guard, Percussion Fence, Rebounding back action, Henry's Rifling, &c. Price Rs. 315 cash.

Ditto ditto ·450 bore, Rs. 315.

Black Waterproof Case, with fittings complete. Price, Rs. 88, cash.

TREACHER'S ROOK RIFLES.

Single Barrel, Breech-loading Rook or Rabbit Rifle ·380 bore, Side Lever, Snap Action, superior finish, with brass Rod complete. Price, Rs. 89, cash.

Ditto ditto ·360 bore, Martini-Henry Action, Rs. 110, cash.

Saloon Rifles, to take No. 3 Bulleted Breech Caps, Rs. 38.

Winchester Repeating Sporting Rifle, 6 shot, Rs. 90.
Ditto ditto, 12 shot, Rs. 100.

TREACHER'S "ARMY AND NAVY" REGULATION REVOLVER.

New ·455 Regulation Revolver, Blued Steel Barrel, Rs. 100, cash.

Ditto ditto Plated, Rs. 105, cash.
Ditto ditto ·476 Blued, Rs. 105.
Ditto ditto ·476 Plated, Rs. 110.

Oak Cases, with Fittings complete, for Revolvers, Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 19-8, each.

Solid Leather Sling Holsters with Pouch, Rs. 13-8.

NOTE.—The new Regulation Revolver, ·476, takes either the ·450 or ·455 Cartridge.

"GEM" AIR GUNS AND SUNDRIES.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY PERSONALLY, OR WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.,

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are made Double-Heels and Feet. Undervests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

COTTON SOCKS.

		Rs.	a.
Rough Brown Cotton Socks	Per doz.	6	12
Fine Brown Cotton Socks	,,	8	8
Extra Super ,,	,,	11	8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes	,,	13	8
Brown Cotton, plain stripes	,,	15	8
Light Colours, fancy stripes	,,	22	8
Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool	,,	23	8

DRESS SOCKS.

Black spun, equal to best silk Embroidered	Per pair,	4	8
Plain Colours Do.	,,	3	8
Fancy Stripes Do.	,,	3	8
Best Black Silk Embroidered	,,	8	8
Fancy Stripes Do.	,,	10	8

MERINO SOCKS.

Fine Merino, assorted colours	Per doz.	15	8
Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comportable Sock	,,	22	8
Cashmere Extra Super, Navy Blue, Maroon, a splendid sock	,,	30	0
Fine Saxony Merino, grey assorted stripes, a splendid article	,,	20	0
Fancy Striped Merino, in various shades, wide or narrow stripes	,,	18	8
Real Scotch Shetland Lambswool Half-hose, pure wool	,,	25	0
Hand Knit Rib Half-hose, a splendid Sock for shooting	,,	30	0

KNICKERBOCKER HOSE.

All-wood Ribbed Hose, Heather Mixtures, for Sportsmen, Hand-made	Per pair	3	12
Ribbed, Merino Heather Mixtures, a superior article	,,	4	8
Navy Blue Ribbed, Hand-made	,,	3	12
Navy Cotton	,,	3	8

UNDERVESTS.

		Rs.	a.
Fine Gauze vests, for hot weather	6 for	12	0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made	6 for	30	0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, mixture of Silk and Wool, shrinkless and non-irritating	each	7	8
Summer Merino Vests	6 for	39	0
Stout Merino Vests for English wear	6 for	39	0
Stout Brown Merino Vests, long sleeves	6 for	45	0
Grey Lambswool Vests, very warm	6 for	39	0

Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz extra.

UNDERPANTS.

Gauze Merino Pants, very fine	6 for	33	0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, Mixture of Silk and Wool, non-irritating	Per pair	10	8
Short Drawers to the Knee, very fine Merino	6 for	33	0
Stout Merino, for English wear	6 for	39	0
Stout Brown Merino Pants	6 for	51	0
Grey Scotch Lambswool, very warm	6 for	39	0

Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz. extra.

CARDIGAN JACKETS

The Cardigan, Black or Brown. These we strongly recommend to Overland Passengers. They are hand-knitted and very warm, each ...Rs. 10 8 and 12 0

Warm Mufflers ... ,, 2 12 and 3 0

When ordering Socks, size of foot in inches ; Undervests or Banians, size of chest in inches.

THORPE & CO., RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRT-MAKERS.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO. LD.

MONSOON REQUISITES.

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS.

Carefully and fashionably cut, a large assortment of neat patterns and approved shapes,

Rs. 21, 23, 25, 27, 30.

ALL SIZES IN STOCK.

UMBRELLAS

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TWILL SILK UMBRELLAS, good Natural and Silver Mounted Ivory Handles in great variety. Fox's Patent Steel Lock Rib Paragon Frames, combining extreme lightness with great strength.

From Rs. 12, 15, 17-8, to 40.

GOLOSHES..................Rs. 3 per pair.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

SURGICAL DRESSING BASINS.

Triangular in Shape.

Made to fit any part of the body.

The curves of the sides are moulded on the living model, so that in using any fluid the patient or clothing is not wetted.

Prices from Rs. 3 to Rs. 8.

KEMP & Co., LIMITED.

BOILS, SKIN AFFECTIONS, &c.

COMPOUND SULPHUR LOZENGES.

THESE LOZENGES have recently been recommended by Sir A. B. Garrod, M.D., as a pleasant and convenient remedy for CONSTIPATION, LIVER DERANGEMENTS, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, &c. They are carefully manufactured in our Laboratory according to his formula.

Price 12 Ans. per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRONOMETERS. New and second-hand, by the best makers, in perfect condition, kept on hand, either for sale or hire. Chrono- est accurately rated.

Hall, Library, Bracket, Table, Office, Guard-Room, Engine-Room, School, Carria Decorative, Durbar, Tower, and Miniature Timepieces.

HES. Complicated graphs, Clock, Calender and Eight-Day gold and silve of the highest finish guara maximum variation 1 minute per month. An i tisfy the fastidious and exacting for correct timekeepe fanciful conceits, or disguises in gems.

ALBERTS. A large assortm a great many

BRELOQUES. Button holders, but more or less useful, in gold and silver.

RINGS. An inexhaustible variety Any kind of finger rings notice. SIGNET Guard Keeper and Wedding R Masonic or other devices, cut on stone or Gold in

BRACELETS. A wide fie tive Porte

EARRINGS. A large variety diamonds, hook

BROOCHES. Pretty fancies, and playful vari of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable pres

DEMI SUITS. Brooch and e med with diam

NECKCHAINS. A wide rang from the ligh handsome broad Collarettes, which forms a complete orn

LOCKETS. Plain gold, ornamented diamonds crusted all over.

SCARF PINS. A most varied ass swallows, star wh

STUDS. Links and Solitaires, plain or orna Single Dress studs in diamonds, rubies o ring.

SILVER Jewellery, Bracelets, Bangles, Neck varied and beautiful.

ELECTRO-PLATE. Exten of public, we have the fullest assurance that they will f as of taste.

CYCLES. Sole Agents in Bombay fo "Roamer" Tricycle. Th

REPAIRS to chronometers, clocks carefully and accurat Spectacles carried out with promptness and despatc

MARCKS & C
BOMBAY

BULL AN
GENERA
No. 1, Sirdars'
B

WE respectfully beg to inform that we would be glad to be patronized by the genera

We also beg to intimate that we are appointed s

KEANE'S DARJ

These Teas are now procurable at the above Shop

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	4	per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	0	,,
Pekoe Souchong	,,	0	14	,,

Lovers of a pure and fragrant Cup of Tea should g

A TRIAL IS THE BEST TEST.

BULL AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
No. 1, Sirdars' Mansions' Apollo Bunder.
BOMBAY.

BALLY PAPER MILLS Co., Ld., CALCUTTA.

MAKERS OF

BADAMIES	BROWNS	BLOTTINGS
PRINTING, SUPR.	PRINTING, MEDIUM	PRINTING, COMMON
CARTRIDGES	COLOURS	COVER PAPERS.

ALSO WRITINGS

TO WHICH SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED THEY ARE :

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2. UNIFORM IN COLOUR. The shade is suited to the climate, and does not deteriorate like English papers.
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4. GENUINE PAPERS, and consequently more durable than many imported paper which look well but give no satisfaction to the user.

Large stocks of all classes are kept, and special rates given for contract orders.

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SOLE AGENTS.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.

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A large number to select from. Catalogues free by post on application.

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19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
AND AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24 ; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform Ladies that she SUPPLIES WET NURSES and DOMESTIC SERVANTS to all parts of India and England, and also takes entire charge of Infants in her Nursery at moderate rates.

The business is of several years' standing and possesses good testimonials. Apply to

MRS. M. MOLESWORTH,
Wet Nurse and Servants' Agency, Agra.

NOTICE.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 0 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be paid, application, on and after the 12th instant, to registered areholders on the 5th August 1889.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
bay, August 6th, 1889.

[illegible]

ts.

Y,

BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

Havannahs, Manillas, Flor de Javas, Veveys, Trichinopolies, Pondicherries, Burmahs, and Coconadas.

TOBACCOS.

Cut and Plug, fresh and sweet. Mixtures, Bird's-Eye, Shag, &c., &c.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Sole Agency in India for Th. Vafiadis, Cairo.

CIGARETTES.

Own Manufacture. Mild, Mellow, and Full-flavoured, 14 brands to select from.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

From the first Makers in London, Paris, and Vienna. Meerschaum, Briar, and Myalwood Pipes; Cigar and Cigarette Holders; Cigar and Cigarette Cases; Tobacco Pouches and Jars. &c., &c.

AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE.

Light, strong, and elegant Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs, Settees, Pier Tables, Teapoys, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

Cameras (Meagher's, Marion's); Lenses (Dallmeyer's, Ross's Voightlander's); Dry Plates (the best English Makers'); Chemicals, Sensitized Paper, Bromide Paper, Printing Frames, &c., &c.

GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

R. Lipp & Son, Stuttgart.

TABLE LINEN, TOWELS, SHIKAR CLOTH, &c., &c.

Imported direct from the Manufactory in Europe.

COOKING AND WARMING STOVES.

For Charcoal, Coal, Coke, or Wood; complete with all accessories.

ENAMELLED IRONWARE.

All white, blue-lined, Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Plates; Meat, Baking, and Curry Dishes; Milk Jugs, Teapots, Tumblers, &c., &c., &c.

SEND FOR COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY FOR 1889

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S" WHISKY as supplied to the Bombay Clubs. Fresh shipments received monthly by the Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

DELICIOUS TEAS from Col. Hawes' Tea Estate. FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE, EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE, and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE at Re. 1-12, 1-10, and 1-6 per lb. respectively. These Teas possess exquisitely delicate flavour. Liberal Discount to large buyers. MORTON MAJU & Co. Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7 Gate Street, Fort.—Breakfasts Wines, Billiards, Ices, &c.

TRUNKS, TIN ong steel on Four Rollers, s seats or Cabins, from Rs. 6-11. Best value ever SHROFF BROTHERS.

RIOR CEYLON TEAS.—Rose Pekoe, 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4; and Flowery e. 1 per lb. These Teas are highly appreciated by o try them.—DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, ap- by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANTED at ONCE a first-class SODA-WATER MACHINE, capable of making 350 dozen diem. Apply to X Z, care of King, King & Co.

VERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s gistry Office, 65, Apollo Street.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

PASSAGES BOOKED to the CONTINENT and ENGLAND. 1st class, from Rs. 250 to 400. NO COMMISSION CHARGED. Information freely given. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

BUNGALOW TO LET, with furniture, close to Sea-shore, opposite to Scottish Schools, Mahim. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJI DUBASH, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

ERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to ON & Co., Sole Agents.

UINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. ers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co.

AHLIA BULBS, CALADIUMS, loose Garden Seeds, Garden Tools. Illustrated lists free.—KAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

CLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for ing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the tte Office.

RS. 34-8 per month for two years will secure you a brand new SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

STRIPED SILK NETS.—A splendid choice of these Rich and Cool Fabrics for Evening Dresses, new designs and in all light fashionable shades.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

JUST ARRIVED.—The new Improved Patent Aristons with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels with 12 Tunes and case complete, Rs. 45.—STEFFENAUER and Co, Fort, Bombay.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that HIS HIGHNESS the JAM SAHEB wishes to FARM his PEARL FISHERY in the Gulf of Kutch. Persons desirous of bidding for the same should apply to the Undersigned before the 1st of September 1889.

Particulars will be given on applying to the undersigned.

MAGANLAL BAPUBHAI,
Diwan of Jamnagar.
Jamnagar, 5th August 1889.

THE BOMBAY WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE above Company is now prepared to SUPPLY BLANKETS, SERGES, BROADCLOTHS, and other WOOLLEN GOODS, in all colours and dimensions.

Samples and prices on application to the undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a BLOCK of 16 WARRANT OFFICERS' QUARTERS in Middle Colaba.

Plans and specifications can be seen, and all information obtained, at the office of the Undersigned in Military Store Lane, Fort, on and after MONDAY, 5th August 1889.

Tenders, which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Warrant Officers' Quarters," will be received up to 1 p.m. on the 20th August 1889.

A sum of Rs. 2,000 in cash should accompany each Tender as earnest money. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the contract documents and agreements, otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, on receipt of authority from Government.

The Government reserves the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or rejection of any Tender.

Should a Tender be accepted, the contract will commence and subsist on and from the date on which its acceptance by Government is communicated to the Contractor.

W. OSBORN, R.E., Lt.-Col.
Executive Engineer, Military Works,
Bombay District.
Bombay, 31st July 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. GOPINATH SADASIVJI HATE has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any and all person or persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office, No. 27, Medows Street, Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow, stables, outhouses, and cook-rooms standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the west side of the Chowpati Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,497 square yards or thereabouts (631 square yards thereout being Government quit and ground rent land and the remaining 866 square yards being Inam land free of rent or tax) and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 85 and 85 A, new No. 11312 and 11310, old survey No. 3 C. D. and new survey No. 1-7300 and 2-7300, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the Chopati Road aforesaid, formerly leading to Malabar Hill, but now closed, on or towards the west by the ground formerly belonging to Back Bay Reclamation Company, Limited, but now belonging to Government, on or towards the north by the property formerly belonging to Kalliandas Kirparam and now belonging to Narondas Calliandas and Nagurdas Harivalabhdas, and on or towards the south by the property formerly belonging to the said Kalliandas Kirparam and now belonging to Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under street Nos. 72 and 74 and ward No. 2374 A, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Gopinath Sadasivji Hate and his tenants.—Dated this 3rd day of August 1889.

PESTANJEE & RUSTIM,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LIMITED.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 12th August 1889, at 4-30 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the following resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on THURSDAY the 25th July 1889:—

1.—That the Company be wound up voluntarily under he provisions of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

2.—That Mr. E. R. Freeborn be appointed Liquidator at a remuneration of 2½ per cent. on receipts, and that the Liquidator be authorised to dispose of the business as a going concern or otherwise as he may deem most advantageous to the Company.

WM. J. ESSAI,
Secretary and Manager.
Bombay, 26th July 1889.

NOTICE.

LED TENDERS for the construction of he Work in connection with the IMPROVEMENT e DRAINAGE of the David Sassoon Industrial and Re- matory Institution will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 p.m. on the 24th instant. No Tender shall be Received after that date.

2. Plans and specifications of the work can be seen and particulars regarding the conditions of the agreement can be learnt on personal application to the Superintendent of the Sassoon Reformatory between the hours of 11 and 4 p.m. every day.

3. Each tender must be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 100 as earnest-money, which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender may be accepted shall refuse to execute, sign, and complete the contract.

4. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

NARAYEN PANDOORANG,
Secretary, D. S. I. & R. Institution.
Bombay, 6th August 1889.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the share holders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Broach on SATURDAY, the 17th August 1889, at 5-15 p.m., Madras time, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' report and audited statements of accounts made up to 30th June 1889.

2nd.—To elect a Director for the ensuing year in the place of the one who retires, but who is eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

And notice is also hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 8th to 17th August 1889, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.
Agents.
Broach, 23rd July, 1889.

THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTIETH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Broach on SATURDAY, the 17th August 1889, at 5 p.m., Madras time, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' report and audited statements of accounts made up to 30th June 1889.

2nd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in the place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

N.B.—Notice is also hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 8th August to 17th August 1889, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Broach, 23rd July 1889.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 272 OF 1889.

MARIA ANGELICA PINTO, the widow of the late PEDRO DIOGO PINTO, and AMELIA PINTO MASCARENHAS, the daughter of the abovenamed deceased and wife of BERNARDO MASCARENHAS, both of Egutpoora, Portuguese inhabitants, at present temporarily residing at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

LUIS CAETANO PINTO, also of Bombay Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Cavel, outside the Fort of Bombay, Administrator of the Estate and Effects of the said PEDRO DIOGO PINTO, deceased........ Defendant.

PURSUANT to an order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above suit and bearing date the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of Pedro Diogo Pinto, late of Bombay Portuguese inhabitant, deceased, the intestate in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned, who died at Bombay on or about the twenty-second day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within one calender month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 5th day of August 1889.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR COUNTRY TEAK SLEEPERS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive up to gunfire on MONDAY, the 12th August 1889, Tenders for the supply in whole or in part of 30,000 COUNTRY TEAK RAILWAY SLEEPERS required for the extension of His Highness the Gaekwar's Railway, from Bahadarpur to Bodeli on the 2ft. 6in. gauge. Delivery to be made at Bahadarpur.

Specifications can be obtained on application to the Chief Engineer of the Company, Bombay.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Teak Sleepers for His Highness the Gaekwar's Bodeli Extension," and should be addressed to the "Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, General Offices, Bombay."

A deposit of Rupees 1,500 as security for the contract must accompany each Tender, without which it will not be considered, Government Paper or other Securities being endorsed in favor of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or in part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. T. RICKARDS,
For Agent.
General Offices, Bombay, 5th July, 1889.

MANDALAY MUNICIPALITY.

LOAN OF Rs. 4,00,000.

REQUIRED by the Mandalay Municipality a loan of Rs. 4,00,000 for Municipal purposes.

The loan will be raised on the security of the general fund of the Municipality, levied, received and held under the Upper Burma Municipal Regulation No. V. of 1887.

The loan is required for not less than 8 years, to be taken in cash, delivered free of all charges at Mandalay, in 8 instalments of Rs. 50,000 each, within two years of the completion of the agreement to lend, such instalments to be payable quarterly.

The loan will be repaid by instalments of not less than Rs. 50,000 each, payable annually, commencing at one year from the date of taking the last instalment from the lender, such instalments to cover principal and interest; but the interest accruing, pending completion of loan, to be paid annually.

The present ordinary yearly proceeds of the General Municipal Fund of Mandalay are Rs. 3,50,000, and the present ordinary yearly expenditure of the Municipality is Rs. 2,37,000. There are no existing prior charges on the General Municipal Fund.

Tenders will be received up to Monday, the 9th September 1889, and will be considered at the ordinary General Meeting of the Municipal Committee to be held on Tuesday, 10th September 1889. Covers should be subscribed "Tender for the loan of Rs. 4,00,000.

CRAWFORD B. COOKE, Major,
President, Mandalay Municipality.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

(Including Mysore State Railway.)

NOTICE.

THE LINE between BIRUR and GUBBI will be OPENED for TRAFFIC of all kinds on MONDAY, 12th August 1889.

The opening of this link completes the through line between Mysore and Poona, and provides a new and shorter route between these and many other places.

Particulars of the Train Service are given below.

BANGALORE TO POONA.			POONA TO BANGALORE.		
Miles from Bangalore.	Stations.	Time.	Miles from Poona.	Stations.	Time.
..	Bangalore ....d	A.M. 8 0	..	Poona ....d	P.M. 8 35
291½	Hubli, 2nd day ..a	9 5	244½	Belgaum, 2nd day..d	A.M. 11 23
326¾	Gadag, 2nd day..a	P.M. 9 27	321	Dharwar, 2nd day..d	P.M. 5 10
420½	Bellary, 3rd day..a	A.M. 4 57	462¾	Bellary ....d	9 0
304	Dharwar 2nd day a	10 20	369½	Gadag ....d	A.M. 6 25
380½	Belgaum 2nd day a	P.M. 3 38	333½	Hubli, 2nd day ......d	P.M. 6 25
625	Poona 3rd day ..a	A.M. 7 41	525	Bangalore, 3rd day.a	P.M. 6 30

Fares between Bangalore and Poona.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 39 1 0	Rs. 19 9 0	Rs. 8 2 9

Further particulars can be obtained on application to Station Masters, District Traffic Officers at Poona, Hubli, Gadag, and Bangalore and at the office of the undersigned.

JAS. CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 10th Aug. 1889.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS.
BRILLIANT IN TONE.
LIGHT AND ELASTIC TOUCH.

SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION.
EXCELLENT FINISH.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

INSPECTION AND COMPARISON INVITED.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON; AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

NEW PIANOFORTES

WITH TRANSPOSING APPARATUS.

THIS Apparatus is a most useful improvement recently introduced in a most perfect form. By a simple arrangement the Pitch can be lowered or raised a semi-tone, a tone, or several tones. In this manner Soprano or Tenor songs can be instantaneously transposed, so as to render the Accompaniment adaptable to Contralto, Baritone, or Bass voices. This advantage will be at once seen by all Singers.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., have just received a Stock of these Pianos, manufactured especially to suit the Indian Climate, with Solid Iron Frames, and they can confidently recommend them to stand the severest tests, as better Pianos have never before come to India.

PRICES IN EITHER AMERICAN, WALNUT, OR BLACKWOOD.

	Rs.
No. 1 (to change 2 semi-notes)	750
„ 2 „ 5 „	775
„ 3 „ 5 „ to 1 Octave, with new Tuning Apparatus...	1,300

TERMS FOR HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY, Opposite the Clock Tower } AND { POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

BANKS.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, LD.

CAPITAL .... Rs. 2,00,000.
In shares of Rs. 25 each.
(Registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1882.)

OBJECT—The grant of loans on the security of all descriptions of Property and Jewellery at moderate Rates of Interest.

Shares still available.

For prospectus and forms of application for loans apply to

LYALL, HENDERSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Colaba Causeway, Bombay, 1st August 1889.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000

RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS...	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Hon. John Bell-Irving.
W. G. Brodie, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton.
S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
J. S. Moses, Esq.
L. Poesnecker, Esq.
N. A. Siebs, Esq.
E. A. Solomon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING CO., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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Singapore.
Tientsin.
Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

FUNDS EXCEED 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

REDUCED LIFE RATES. Large Bonuses Fire Risks on Mills, and every description of property at LOW RATES.

RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.,
Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE. COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

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Spinage in Water............	„ ...	„ 0 10
Mushrooms	„ ...	„ 0 12
White Cabbage	„ ...	„ 0 12
Small Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 6
Smoked Sausages............	„ ...	„ 1 6
Liver Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 4

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English Press and Manufacturing Company, 3 p.m.
Adjourned Meeting Bombay Medical and Physical Society at 4-30 p.m. in the Library, Grant Medical College.
Co-operative Stores, Limited, 4-30 p.m.
Band, 4th Bombay Rifles, Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 10th :—Imperatrix (s), from Trieste ; Asia (s), Calcutta ; and Cuba (s), Liverpool. Yesterday :—Clyde (s), London.

Vessel sailed.—The steamer Karagola sailed yesterday, for Kurrachee, etc.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Labourdonnais left the dock on Saturday.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Imperatrix entered the dock on Saturday last.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 4th Bombay Rifles at the Yacht Club at 5-45 this evening :—

Quadrille	Barbe Bleue	Sauzeau.
Mazurka	Clematis	Kappey.
Loreley	Paraphrase	Neswadba.
Waltz	Gloire De Dijon	Andrew.
Selection	La Fille Du Tambour Major	Offenbach.
Polka	Old China	Coote.

Death from Excessive Drinking.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital respecting the death of a young Hindoo woman named Awdee, aged 22 years. Deceased, it appears, drank heavily for the last three days. She took no food, but drank a great deal. On Friday morning last she was found lying unconscious under the influence of liquor. When she was removed to the hospital she lay there insensible till the time of her death, which took place at 10 o'clock on Friday night. A verdict of death from excessive drinking was recorded.

The Tramway Prizes.—The following winning numbers are announced :—

	As.	Nos.
Rs. 100 Prizes.		
Yellow Line Down	1	C547266
Green „ Down	1	C567525
Rs. 10 Prizes.		
Lavender Line Down	2	C030515
Green „ „	„	C068643
Lavender „ Up	1½	C021562
„ „ Down	„	C051264
Brown „ „	„	C052692
Special „ „	„	C117747
Red „ „	1	C160838
Blue „ „	„	C270527
Brown „ „	„	C416900
Yellow „ „	„	C541456
Green „ Up	„	C572070
Special „ Down	„	C901343
Lavender „ Up	½	C063002
Special „ Down	„	C129322
„ „ „	„	C134701

SOUNDY AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday afternoon at the registered office of the company, Hornby Road, Fort, Mr. Framjee Mehta presiding. The report of the directors for the year ending 30th June 1889, which was published in Saturday's issue, was submitted to the meeting. Resolutions were then passed adopting the report, declaring a dividend of 9 per cent per share, re-electing Messrs. Morris and Fernandez as directors of the company, re-appointing Mr. R. N. Mant as the auditor of the accounts of the company for the current year and his remuneration to be Rs. 150 ; and a vote of thanks to Mr. A. F. Soundy, secretary and manager, for his careful management of the affairs of the company. The usual vote of thanks was then tendered to the chairman and the meeting terminated.

INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO.

The seventh anniversary of the Instituto Luso-Indiano was celebrated on Saturday evening, when an amateur entertainment was evening at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute in aid of a project for building a hall for the use of the institute and of the Portuguese community in general. The Instituto Luso-Indiano is a society which was founded by the Portuguese community in Bombay seven years ago for social and literary purposes, and commands a wide influence among the community. It has lately been decided to erect a public hall for the use of the institution and generally of the community it represents, and this entertainment was given in aid of the hall Fund. The entertainment was well attended. The spacious Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute and its gallery were so crowded that several had to be refused admittance. The programme was a varied one, and its execution reflected much credit upon those entrusted with it. All the performers were amateurs, and each and every one acquitted himself creditably. The programme opened with an overture "Anna Bolena" by a select archestra, and this was followed by the Portuguese National Anthem. The next piece was piano solo by Mr. A. J. DeSouza, after which Miss M. P. Gomes and Mr. P. V. DeSouza gave a lively rendering of the comic duet, "Money Matters." The song, "Vital Spark," sung by Dr. C. I. Rodrigues, was also very successful, and was certainly one of the best pieces of the evening. An operetta of Offenbach's was then played, the caste being :—

Master Gilbert	Mr. S. Gomes.
Curlew	Mr. P. V. DeSouza.
Sylvester	Mr. P. E. Britto.
Gertrude	Miss L. DeQuadros

After an interval of ten minutes, the second part was opened by the orchestra playing a Waltz, and a very effective rendering of the beautiful duet by the Misses L. and C. De Quadros, "The Gates of the West." A comic song, "The Frenchman," by Mr. P. V. DeSouza, the life and soul of the performance, was received with hearty cheers, and on being repeatedly encored Mr. De Souza sang some verses of his own composition to the tune of the "Two Lovely Black Eyes." After another piano solo began the farce in one act, entitled "Look before your Leap," with the following caste :—

John Gubbins, senior	Mr. U. Viegas.
John Gubbins, junior	Mr. P. V. De Souza.
Charley Wilkins (a carpenter)	Mr. B. Rodrigues.
Mr. Paunce (a lawyer)	Mr. P. E. Britto.
Waiter	Mr. C. De Souza.

The farce was well played, and Mr. P. V. De Souza interpolated imitations of various characters, for which he appears to possess special aptitude. God save the Queen was then sung, and the large audience separated after having spent a very pleasant evening.

RIFLE MATCH AT BOMBAY.

The second and final rifle match between a team of the Gloucester Regiment and a team of H. M. S. Kingfisher came off on the Colaba range on the 9th instant. The first match was won by the Gloucester Regiment by 71 points. Scores as below :—

GLOUCESTER REGIMENT.

	Distance 200 yds.	Total.	Distance 500 yds.	Total.	Grand Total.
Major Lloyd-Dickin—	4 4 5 4 4 4 4	29	0 5 5 3 5 3 5	26	55
Clr.-Sergt Smith—	4 5 4 4 3 4 4	28	2 2 2 5 3 5 2	21	49
Sergt. Scott—	4 4 4 4 5 4 4	29	2 5 4 4 4 0 5	24	53
Sergt. Flynn—	5 5 4 4 4 4 4	30	4 3 2 5 2 2 5	23	53
Serjt. Staite—	4 4 5 4 4 3 4	28	5 5 4 4 2 0 5	25	53
Serjt. Hearson—	4 4 3 4 4 5 4	28	5 4 3 5 5 4 5	31	59
Serjt. Hardiman—	4 5 4 4 4 4 5	30	5 2 4 2 3 4 4	24	54
		202		174	376

H. M. S. KINGFISHER.

	Distance 200 yds.	Total.	Distance 500 yds.	Total.	Grand Total.
Mr Newman—	4 2 3 4 4 4 3	24	0 0 4 0 2 0 2	8	32
Sergeant W. Smith—	4 4 5 4 5 4 4	30	2 5 4 4 5 2 5	27	57
R. Taylor—	4 2 4 4 0 3 5	22	5 2 3 5 3 0 4	22	44
E. Plumb—	4 3 3 5 4 5 5	29	2 4 4 2 3 3 3	21	50
E. Hamilton—	0 0 3 3 5 3 4	18	2 2 3 2 3 2 3	17	35
F. Eager—	3 2 5 0 2 3 2	17	3 0 0 0 3 2 5	13	30
C. Jones—	0 4 4 4 3 4 4	23	2 3 2 2 0 2 5	16	39
		163		124	287

THE ODORIFEROUS GRASSES OF INDIA AND CEYLON.

The following paper was read at the last meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society by Mrs. J. C. Lisboa :—

There is great uncertainty about the number of odoriferous grasses growing in India, an account of the confusion in which the subject has been involved by various botanists and writers, who, overlooking varieties caused by cultivation or otherwise, have unconsciously multiplied species.

This can only be cleared up by a practical botanist who has travelled all over India and Ceylon, or had before him a collection of plants from these countries. There is no doubt that when he comes to describe the order *Gramineæ* in his Flora of British India, now in course of being written, Sir J. D. Hooker will, with the materials in hand, throw much light on the subject.

The present contribution is intended as the description of an *Andropogon*, which I think is a new one, and does not presume to clear up the obscure points about the scented grasses which may exist in India, for my knowledge of botany in general is poor and limited to a few tracts of the Bombay Presidency.

Before I describe this *Andropogon* to you, let me briefly mention those that are already more or less known. We find the following growing wild or cultivated in different parts of India and in Ceylon and yielding aromatic oils and other scented products :—

1. *Andropogon Nardus*, Linn.—This [is] a magnificent looking grass, with leaves glaucous, large and attenuated at the end ; the stem six feet high or even more, with a long drooping panicle about two feet or more in length, consisting of numerous panicled branches. According to General Munro, the distinguishing features of this grass are its rufous colour, short spikes, and narrow leaves. This plant which is said to grow wild in Ceylon, is also met with in certain parts of the Madras Presidency, particularly in the Southern portions, near Travancore. It is also cultivated in Ceylon and Singapore, whence considerable quantities of the oil distilled from it finds its way to the European markets, where it is known under the name of Citronelle oil. (See a beautiful drawing by Trimen and Bentley in their work of Medicinal Plants, p. 297.)

2. *Andropogon Citratus*, DC.—This grass yields the lemon grass oil, or oil of verbena of commerce in India. It is found in gardens, and appears to occur only in the cultivated state, although it is stated that in Ceylon it may be seen growing wild side by side with the first-mentioned species. The close resemblance it bears to the former would seem, however, to suggest the idea that it is only a cultivated variety of *A. Nardus*.

The specimen on the table, collected in the garden of the Bishop of Damaun, at Colaba, belongs to this plant, which is also shown in plate 280 given by Wailich in his *Plantae Asiaticæ Rariores*, under the name of *Andropogon Schœnanthus*. *Andropogon Citratus* is known to the natives of India under the name of *Oli-cha* (green tea) and is, in fact, used at times for aromatizing this beverage and flavouring curries. An infusion of the leaves is used as a diaphoretic in febrile cases, and also in flatulent affections. The oil is used internally for allaying vomitting and gastric irritability in case of cholera. It is also used externally in rheumatism.

The properties and uses of the last-mentioned species, *A. Nardus* are similar to those of *Andropogon Citratus*.

3. *Andropogon Laniger*, Desf.—(See Fodder Grasses of the Plains of North-Western India by Duthie, plate 23.) This grass, known as woolly *Andropogon* grows extensively in the northern coast of Africa, from Egypt to Algiers. It is also found in Arabia and in the north of India. According to Mr. Duthie, it is common on cultivated land in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, and parts of the N.-W. Provinces, and it is also recorded from Thibet at an elevation of 11,000 feet. I had only one specimen (now lost) said to be from the Deccan. It is not ascertained whether this grass is distilled for the production of its oil, but its roots are sometimes used like *kaskas* in the manufacture of tatties.

4. *Andropogon Versicolor*, Nees.—This grass exists in the more elevated parts of the Central Provinces of Ceylon. Mr. Thwaites says :—"The inflorescence of this species has, when crushed between the fingers, a rather agreeable aromatic odour. The essential oil appears to be situated principally at the base of the spikelets."

5. *Andropogon Schœnanthus*, Linn ; *A. Martini*, Roxb ; *A. Pachnodes*, Trin. (Sp. Graminearum. Vol. III., plate 327) ; *A Nardoides*, Nees, *A. Calamus Aromaticum*, Royle (Illst. of Him. Bot , plate 97), a variety with dense inflorescence.

This grass, named Ginger-grass by Europeans, is known to natives as *Rosa*, *Rasha*, *Rose*, &c., It is of all the *Andropogons* the best known.* It appears from the *Bombay Gazetteer*, Vol. 12, that in Khandeish people distinguish two varieties, one with bluish, and the other with white inflorescence. This is what the *Gazetteer* says :—"Another important branch of distilling is the preparing of oil from the forest grass known as *Rasha* (*Andropogon Schœnanthus*), which is of two kinds, one with bluish and the other with white flowers. The oil produced from the first is of a green colour, and is called *Sophia*, that from the other is white, and is called *Motia*. The *Motia oil* fetches a higher price than the *Sophia*. Both grasses grow freely though not very widely in many open hill-sides in West Khandeish, especially in Akrani."

An intelligent Parsee, who some years ago farmed a field in Khandeish for distilling oil from this *Andropogon*, tells me that there is no such thing as blue or white varieties ; that the grass which bears bluish-green and white inflorescence when young becomes red when ripe. This accords with my observation regarding the changes of colour which this *Andropogon* undergoes as it grows in the Deccan and Konkan. When young the hairs of its spikelets give it a peculiar greenish-blue or whitish appearance, but when it grows older the whole of the inflorescence with the bracts, or floral leaves, especially when these are exposed to or dried in the sun, becomes reddish, as anybody can verify this fact on their way to Poona at the end of the rainy season, and from the several specimens laid on the table collected in the Deccan, Thana, and Khandeish. Those of the last place and the two bottles of oil were kindly sent to me by a Government officer. On examination you will find all the Khandeish specimens to be of a reddish-brown colour, and the kind of oil named *Motia* is of a rather clear golden colour, resembling olive oil, and the *Sophia* turbid or reddish, not white, as stated in the *Bombay Gazetteer*. There are also on the table specimens received from Nasik, the inflorescence of which is of a beautiful admixture of bluish-white and reddish colour.

Now the question is, whether the two varieties, blue and white mentioned in the *Gazetteer*, are coloured red by age. It is probable that the same plant may bear inflorescence bluish-white and red at different stages of its growth, and the colour and density of its oil may vary according to the process of distillation employed, or according to the age at which the plant is cut.

It may also happen that instead of varieties there may be distinct species. Roxburgh, in his *Flora Indica*, describes an aromatic species under the name of *A. Iwarancusa*. Some botanists, however, think that this description applies partly to *A. Laniger* and partly to *A. Schœnanthus*. Others believe that there is in Northern India a grass with white hairs which, though closely allied to *A. Schœnanthus*, is a distinct species.

Fluckiger and Hanbury, in describing in their Pharmacographia, p. 662, the uses of grass oil, say :—"Grass oils are much esteemed in India as external applications in rheumatism and other such affections ; *Rusa oil* is said to stimulate the growth of hair. Internally grass oil is sometimes administered as a carminative in colic, and an infusion of the leaves of lemon grass is prescribed as a diaphoretic and stimulant. In Europe and America the oils are used almost exclusively by the soap-makers and perfumers. The foliage of this large odoriferous species of *Andropogon* is used in India for thatching, it is eaten voraciously by cattle, whose flesh and milk become flavoured with its strong aroma.

"But the most remarkable use made of any grass oil is that for adulterating *Attar of Rose* in European Turkey. The oil employed for the purpose is that of *A. Schœnanthus*, Linn., and it is a curious fact that its Hindustani name is closely similar in sound to the word Rose. Thus under the designation *Rusa*, *Rowsah*, *Rosa*, *Rose*, or *Roshe*, it is exported in large quantities from Bombay to the ports of Arabia, probably chiefly to Jeddah, whence it is carried to Turkey by the Mahomedan pilgrims. In Arabia and Turkey it appears under the name of *Idris Yaghi*, while in the attar-producing districts of the Balkan it is known, at least to Europeans, as *Geronium oil* or *Palmarosa oil*. Before being mixed with attar the oil is subjected to a certain preparation, which is accomplished by shaking it with water acidulated with lemon-juice, and then exposing it to the sun and air. By this process, recently described by Baur, the oil loses its penetrating after-smell, and acquires a pale straw colour. The optical and chemical differences between grass oil thus refined and of attar of roses are slight, and do not indicate a small admixture of the former. If grass oil is added largely to attar it will prevent its congealing."

Dr. Dymock, in his interesting work, "the Vegetable Materia Medica of Western India," says :—"The annual export of *Roosa oil* from Bombay to the Red Sea ports and Europe exceed 40,000 lbs. ; it is much used by the Arabs and Turks as a hair oil. The Bombay dealers know nothing of its being used to adulterate Otto of Roses. In India sandal-wood is used for the purpose." The learned doctor makes no mention of the two varieties of *Roosha grass* and their oils described by the *Gazetteer*.

All the *Andropogons* mentioned hitherto belong, as you will perceive, to the section called *Cymbopogon*. There are, however, two other species also found in India which belong to the section *Gymnopogon*, one of these is *Andropogon muricatus*. This is a tall grass, plentiful in the moist plains of Southern India, particularly Bengal. The ancient rulers of the country appear to have levied an impost upon its cultivation. This grass is known on this side of India as *Valeru* and *Vala*, and is used in some provinces as a thatching material or as fodder. When young it is eaten by buffaloes. The roots, named *Kaskas*, are used in making the fragrant fans and tatties. It is said that the roots are exported to Europe, where they are employed in perfumery, and they are used in India in cases of fever, in the form of an infusion, &c.

In the Jhang Settlement Report, it is stated that its tough roots are used in making ropes, and also that the brush employed by the weavers for arranging the threads of the web-baskets are made of the stems. In Oudh a perfume called *Itar* is extracted and used medicinally. (See Dymock's "Vegetable Materia Medica" and Duthie's "Fodder Grasses," plate 24.)

All the *Andropogons* mentioned above have been described by various authors, but the following, as far as my knowledge and reading go, has not been described by any ; I have therefore named it *A Odoratus*.

It is known to the natives as Gawat Wedi. I came across it whilst arranging plants and dissecting spikelets of grasses for Dr. Lisboa.

Description.—Culm erect, 3-5 ft. high, sometimes branching from the lower part, glabrous ; nodes long bearded, leaves lanceolate, cordate at the base, acute or acuminate, with a few long hairs ; the lower cauline and radicle leaves long, the upper small, but their sheaths very long ; ligula small ; spikes numerous, erect branched, pedicellate (the pedicel of the lower spikes longer), and congested at the end of a long peduncle without a sheathing bract and forming an erect, dense, ovoid panicle. The rachis, pedicel and the spikes covered with long silky hairs. Spikelets nearly two lines long, of a purple colour, the sessile and the pedicellate nearly similar ; outer glume of the sessile spikelet rather thin, many-nerved, somewhat obtuse and covered with long silky hairs, with a pit in some spikelets of the same plant and absent in others ; second glume as long as the first or little longer, but broader, thin, and keeled ; third glume thinner and hyaline ; fourth glume, smaller or an awn ½-1 inch long, with an hermaphrodite flower at the end of the pedicel. Pedicel of the pedicellate spikelet covered with white hairs, but the spikelet almost free of hairs. Outer glume stiff, with five or more nerves, not prominent, almost obtuse ; second glume thinner, with three nerves, somewhat broader, but as long as the first ; third glume hyaline, smaller ; fourth glume very small, hyaline or none ; no awn ; at the top of the pedicel three stamens not well formed and not as large as in the hermaphrodite flower.

This grass is common at Lanowli on the right side of the station in the fields beyond the woods, where it grows along with *nollini tristachya*, Thw., *Ischœmum laxum*, R. Brown, *Arondinacea Nepalensis* Trin., and other annual grasses. The purple-coloured spikes of *A. Odoratus* and *Pollinia tristacyra* congested at the end of long peduncles form a most elegant and beautiful feature of the scenery of the field towards the end of the rainy season. It is said to be not uncommon at Khardi, Thana. I have found it in the collection received from this district.

From the description and from the specimen laid on the table, you will see that this *Andropogon* belongs to the section *Gymnopogon*, and is different from all others aromatic *Andropogons*, and as I believe it to be a new species, I have called it, as stated above, *A. Odoratus*. The leaves and the inflorescence also, when pressed between the fingers, emit an odour altogether different. If you examine the small quantity of volatile oil, of a beautiful golden yellow colour, which is on the table in a tiny little glass-tube marked *A. Odoratus*, and compare it with that of *Martini* in another similar tube, also on the table, extracted by Mr. Prebble, of Messrs. Kemp and Co., you will certainly pronounce that the odour of the new species is soft, sweet, and more agreeable than that of *A. Martini* ; and if it be manufactured on a large scale, with great care and by an improved process, if practicable, it may prove superior even to that of *A. nardus* and *A. citratus*.

Chemical analysis could not be undertaken, because the quantity of the oil extracted was too small for the purpose.

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* In their work above alluded to, Trimen and Bentley say :—"There is still great confusion amongst the species of *Andropogon* affording grass oil." As a proof we may point to the many names which the Rosha grass, as truly stated by them *the best known and widely distributed*, has received from botanists.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

PRESENT STATE OF THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

The *Guzeraji* exclaims:—Alas for the boasted model College in the Presidency. It seems that Lord Reay's government is so much absorbed in dealing with the developments of the dirty Crawford case that there is no time left for the consideration of other serious topics. Careful observers have given it as their opinion that higher education in this Presidency has distinctly deteriorated, and their verdict is generally in accord with popular impressions. If Government is bent upon discrediting higher education, they could not have maintained and sanctioned a more hopeless and regrettable state of things than at present prevails in the Elphinstone College. Lord Reay is well aware that the moral atmosphere of educational institutions is infinitely of greater importance than a number of books thrust down the throats of students under a beautifully developed cramming system. The professor who never failed to influence the character of his students merely by his presence is now unfortunately away in England, and his place, we say with perfect confidence, can never be very usefully filled up by any of his colleagues. His absence has already told upon the results of the University examinations as the other colleges in the presidency have deprived our model institution of the prizes that were invariably won by Professor Wordsworth's students. Academic traditions and association play an important part in the department of education and the appointment of an Assistant Collector to the chair vacated by Professor Barret has, therefore, naturally given rise to a good deal of legitimate dissatisfaction. We had thought that after Lord Reay had sketched out his ideal university, His Excellency would take immediate measures to put the professional staff in the model college on a better footing, but the public has been grievously disappointed. The present arrangements are an insult to higher education, and if they are to remain in force, government had better abolish the boasted model college rather than discredit the past work of the Bombay University by maintaining it in a condition which is either creditable to its past traditions nor satisfactory to the public. We are glad to see that the subject is being vigorously and impartially discussed in the *Bombay Gazette*, though the present Principal may be disposed to express his dissatisfaction in his class at strictures from persons who quite properly refuse to be respecter of persons.

The *Rast Goftar* says :—For our "model" colleges we must have, as far as possible, model professors. The Government cannot get a Wordsworth every day. But by wise and careful selection, they can get out very fair educationists from England for the money they give. If they can't get men who can come up to a certain standard of merit for the salaries that are now paid to them, a substantial increase may be made in their remuneration. Though these are the days of retrenchments, education must not be allowed to starve or to suffer. And the obligation on the Government to maintain the highest degree of efficiency possible in their own educational institutions is all the more necessary, now that they have gone in for the policy of transferring the work of education to private agencies, Government institutions being only maintained in a few important centres to serve as models to the rest. From one or two professorial appointments which have recently been made in the Elphinstone College, it would appear that the Government are more anxious to effect anyhow a saving in expenditure, than to have much regard for the interests of the students. A Civilian has lately been appointed to act as a Professor of English during the absence of the permanent incumbent, and he receives, of course, some extra remuneration for this work which he performs in addition to his own proper duties as an Assistant Collector. The gentleman, in this particular instance, may be quite fit for the competant discharge of the novel position in which he finds himself. But the appointment of such a person is at best a game of chance, in which there are far greater probabilities of failure than of success.

A member of a well-known mercantile firm in Calcutta has recently established a Calcutta branch of the London Theistic Church. Divine service is held in his house every Sunday morning, and is attended by Englishmen and some native gentlemen who belong to the Brahmo Samaj of Calcutta, the creed of which is essentially theistic. Sermons are occasionally preached there by a Brahmo missionary.

THE CHARGES AGAINST A MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT.

At the adjourned special Municipal meeting on Wednesday, Mr. Norton's proposition, proposing a vote of censure on Colonel Moore, the President, was considered amidst a scene of confusion almost unparalleled in the history of the Municipality. Before the proposition was put, the President said that he understood the farms were sold as farms and not by acreage, and that he acted *bona-fide*.

Mr. Rowlandson expressed regret that the resolution had ever been brought forward. It was a great pity that it should be put on record and be published in the newspapers, and he would be very glad if Mr. Norton would withdraw it particularly after the President had said that he acted *bona-fide*.

Mr. Ananda Charlu said there were grounds for bringing forward the motion. They had several facts before them which justified an enquiry being held. If it had been stated at an earlier stage that the farms were sold as a whole and not by acreage, the proposition would not have been brought forward. With the facts before them, it would be ill-becoming the dignity of the Commissioners not to proceed with this inquiry. If the President acted under the belief that he was selling the farms by the whole and not by acreage, as he told them, his explanation ought to be accepted ; but if the bidders were misled, then the subject should be inquired into by a committee. However, putting all things aside, he asked if they were prepared to pass a vote of censure or not.

Mr. Gantz next addressed the meeting amid much confusion and cries of "chair, chair," "order, order," but he unheeded them and the ruling of the President that he was not in order, and proceeded to show that Colonel Moore displayed want of care in regard to the contract and was guilty of gross negligence. The President did not meet the speaker, and Mr. Norton in a frank and open manner and he ought to thank himself for the exposures. Had he replied to Mr. Norton's letter instead of observing reticence, matters would not have come to this crisis.

The President, interrupting, said he did not do so because Mr. Norton obtained information from quarters other than himself in the first instance.

Mr. Gantz next proceeded to read certain correspondence, although he was ruled not in order, to show that he wrote to the President regarding the contractor being allowed to cut grass over a larger area than that allotted him in the contract. If the farm were sold by the whole and not by the area, the speaker wanted to know why Colonel Moore did not say so at the onset. Instead of doing so the President wanted a committee, and picked the names himself to form one. If the proposition carried censure with it, the President ought to thank himself, as it was the outcome of his evasive answers to the questions put him. According to the written contract the property was sold by the area, and not by the farm as a whole. The question was a very serious one, and should not be induced by the consideration put forward not to proceed with the proposition.

Mr. Norton said he should like to know from which of his letters the President drew the inference than he got his information from quarters other than the Municipal office. He challenged the President to produce any one of his letters to justify him saying as to the source of his information. He then read a letter that he addressed to the President desiring to be furnished with all the papers connected with the farm contract, which did not show that he was in possession of information, but showed that he solicited information on the subject. As to the President's explanation it was the eleventh hour's repentance. It was all very well for him to say that the farm was sold as a whole and coming as it did from him he would accord him that courtesy which had been denied him and accept the explanation. He put the President a straight question, namely, if he did not allow the contractor eight more acres than he purchased but no answer was given. He accepted this explanation, but enquired why it was not given at the beginning. His questions were general and it was not till after the President shifted his ground that Mr. Norton saw he was to blame. While accepting Colonel Moore's explanation he enquired what step had been taken in dealing with this contract to protect their interests. What steps did the President take to find out if the bids were fair and reasonable. Had he a plan of the farm and its acreage at the time of the sale to regulate his conduct. He still maintained that the President had been guilty of the greatest negligence. He accepted his explanation but it would still be his duty at an early date to move for a Committee to enquire into the sewage farm contract. With these remarks he withdrew his proposition.

Votes were next taken and Mr. Norton was allowed to withdraw.

It is feared that what is to follow at the Committee proceedings will be most disastrous to the President.

THE HADAPSUR SCHOOL CASE.

The two Government Resolutions, on what is now known as the Hadapsur School case, will attract the attention of our readers, writes the *Bombay Educational Record*. They are extremely important as they contain several new rulings. Of these the chief are perhaps two: one relating to general educational policy, and the other to local-board procedure. The first ruling is that the principle of the Manmad case of November 1885, which has hitherto been thought to refer to secondary or English education only, applies equally to primary education also. A taluka local board will not, in future, be permitted to ignore the existence of a private school whether aided or unaided, missionary or other, and establish a local board school to enter into competition with it. Private enterprise is to be protected and encouraged in primary education, as well as in secondry education, and the recommendation of the Education Commission (23 in Chapter V.) "that it be distinctly laid down that the relation of the State to secondary is different from its relation to primary education" is to be understood as applying only to the question how an adequate supply of primary schools is to be created, and not as recommending a different treatment of primary schools already in existence. The ruling as regards procedure is that a District local board is entitled to cancel a resolution of a taluka local board, even in one of the matters explicitly declared by rule 4 of part II. of the local board rules to be within the power of the lower board to determine. Under rule 39 of part I. the district board has the power to "examine" and countersign the quarterly statement of educational charges, and this power to examine has been apparently construed to include the power to revise and to strike out any item which may appear to the Board to be improper or injudicious. The powers of the taluka local boards, as defined in the six sub-heads of rule 4 of Part II., are, therefore, not absolute as might be supposed from the wording of rule, but are subject to the approval and sanction of the district local board. If this is what the local board rules were originally intended to mean, it would seem to be desirable to revise the wording of them so as to convey the meaning more clearly. Discrepancies between law and official action are to be deprecated as well as any appearance of tampering with the first principle of all legal construction, which is to take words in their natural and ordinary sense.

A LOST LESSON.

The Bombay Government having just had a sad experience of what consequences may follow in the train of the personal extravagance of a single Civilian, writes the *Pioneer*, ought to hail with delight, one would think, any symptoms of an economical disposition among the rising generation of officials. But there is no pleasing that curiously perverse and petulant Corporation. A junior Civilian the other day, wanting to take short leave home, and possibly not finding his means superabundant, followed the course that has been recommended by so many people of late, and availed himself of a second-class passage. On his return he found himself rewarded for his frugality by a reprimand from Government for lowering the dignity and status of the Civil Service by his unseemly action. Probably the sum he has saved, or the debt he has avoided, by the exercise of self-denial which is always implied in taking a second-class passage, will enable that young officer to bear up under the official censure ; but meanwhile other Civilians will be anxious to know where, Government draws the line when it undertakes to regulate the private affairs of its servants while they are away from India. What about second class in railways ? Is the omnibus legitimate locomotion ? Are Cook's coupons to be suffered, or will they too tend to lower the prestige of the Indian Civil Service ? And even the Uncovenanted Civilian, we suppose, will be held to have some shreds of public dignity in his keeping which he might sacrifice, say by taking a passage in the steerage, or working his way out as a steward. The principle once established, there is evidently an immediate demand for a set of rules laying down exactly what everyone must not do when at sea or on the continent in full detail: otherwise we shall have zealous officers falling into mistakes and the dignity of the service going to no one knows where. The construction of such a code would be one of those ineffectual labours which any Secretariat would delight to undertake, and no time should be lost in putting it into hand. Possibly while genius is at this task, plainer men will have settled the question whether the Government should not pay its servants in true coin before it steps in to prohibit private economies.

THE WEATHER.

Bombay, Aug. 10th.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32 °), and also of the sea-level. The second column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The second column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The sixth column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The seventh column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the numbers 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless, and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date, and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations.	Barometric Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature in Shade.
	8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	
Delhi ...	29·629	—·045	+·043	E S E		
Agra ...	29·628	—·021	+·019	S E		
Allahabad ...	29·628	—·017	+·018	E		
Jhansi ...	29·595	—·023	—·008	E		
Jacobabad ...	29·556	—·069	+·043	Calm		
Karachi ...	29·615	—·030	+·009	W S W	11	
Ajmere ...	29·651	—·032	+·017	W	4	
Deesa ...	29·644	—·038	—·016	W S W	10	
Rajkot ...	29 680	—·016	+·003	W	13	
Neemuch ...	29·672	—·035	—·003	Calm	1	
Indore ...	29·704	—·018	—·007	W S W	6	
Saugor ...	29·604	—·009	—·066	N E	3	
Jubbulpore ...	29·578	—·065	—·088	Calm	2	
Hoshangabad...	29·647	—·045	—·057	W	4	
Khandva ...	29 700	—·021	—·011	W	11	
Raipur ...	29·581	—·023	—·084	W S W	8	
Nagpur ...	29·662	—·005	—·037	W	11	
Amraoti ...	29·707	—·012	—·010	W S W	15	
Akola ...	29·736	+·006	+·011	N W	9	
Surat ...	29·739	—·030	+·017	WN W	4	
Malegaon ...	29·723	—·019	—·021	W S W	13	
Bombay ...	29·773	—·027	—·005	W	18	
Poona ...	29·790	—·030	+·005	W S W	14	75·1
Sholapur ...	29·784	—·030	...	S W	11	76·7
Ratnagiri ...	29·807	—·026	+·004	W	12	81·3
Belgaum ...	29·820	—·039	+·011	WN W	4	71·8
Goa ...	29·867	—·010	...	N W	15	81·0
Karwar ...	29·849	—·017	+·045	N	F	77·1
Mangalore ...	29·870	—·028	+·007	Calm	3	75·9
Calicut ...	29·934	—·003	+·038	NN W	6	74·5
Cochin ...	29·922	—·017	+·017	E S E	M	77·0
Bangalore ...	29·861	+·005	+·056	W	7	68·5
Secunderabad .	29·795	—·028	...	W	9	73·0
Masulipatam ...	29·740	—·012	—·006	NN W	4	78·8
Bellary ...	29·850	—·004	+·059	W	13	78·5
Cuddapah ...	29·810	+·001	...	N W	...	
Madras ...	29·797	+·001	—·026	Calm	5	
Coimbatore ...	29·911	—·006	+·039	S W	6	
Trichinopoly ...	29·852	—·002	+·017	W NW	9	
Negapatam ...	29·828	—·014	+·011	W NW	6	
Colombo ...	29·921	—·001	+·009	W	11	

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Ligh
a Thunder-storm. b Monsoon set in. c Dark gl
e Passing showers during day. f Threatening weat
with rain. j Clouds low, moving rapidly with scu

Summary.—With the exception of a few unim
tant local rises, the barometer has fallen gene
over the greater part of the country, the change
ing brisk at Jacobabad and Jubulpore, and mod
elsewhere. To-day's chart shows that a sh
barometric depression still overlies the Central
vinces, where gradients are somewhat steep and
winds cyclonic in character. With this excep
pressure, as usual at this time of year, gradually
creases from the high pressure area to the south-w
of the Malabar Coast to the low pressure area in t
Indus Valley. The readings vary from 29·934"
Calicut to 29·556" at Jacobabad, giving a fairly
normal range of ·378." Pressure, as compared with the normal, is moderately below the average in Central India and at a very few stations in the Bombay Presidency, and the deficiency is somewhat considerable in the Central Provinces. Elsewhere pressure remains moderately above the average. The abnormals show a small depression in the neighbourhood of Raipur. In the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Saugor the winds are from north-easterly to south-easterly and of moderate strength. At Cochin, on the Malabar Coast, the wind has changed to east-south-east, and everywhere else normal monsoon winds are blowing. The wind velocity from this morning's observations appears to be increasing at Rajkot, Karachi, Akola, Amraoti, and Nagpur.

N
at Sura
also at Sec
dapah, Madras
are 2·73" at Saugor, 2.20"
between
1 and 2 inches at Jhansi, Ajmere, Deesa, Neemuch, Indore, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad and Calicut.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s Asia, 1,139 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour on last Saturday morning from Calcutta with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, cleared on Saturday last with a general cargo for Kurrachee and a few other ports, and Mr. J C Norwood and 65 deck passengers on board.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's s.s. Imperatrix, 2,470 tons, Captain F Egger, arrived in harbour on last Saturday morning from Trieste with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Robinson, Lieut Norris, and three others, and a few deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—August 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Niagara	1978	Maconochie.	A	K. Nixon & Co.
„ C. Sinclair	1911	Kewley	B	F. Muir & Co.
„ Atrato	2066	Gordon	D	F. Muir & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Asia	2322	Russell	2	W. & A. Graham & Co
„ Manilla	2585	Govino	3	F. Bozzoni.
„ Khiva	1456	Crewe	5	P. & O. Co.
„ Culna	1468	Johnstone	6	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Melpomene	1043	Perini	7	A.-H. Lloyd's S.N. Co
„ Imperatrix	2470	Egger	7	A.-H. Lloyd's S.N. Co
„ Berenice	1707	Trobitz	8	A.-H. Lloyd's S.N. Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
10	Imperatrix (s)	Egger	Trieste, July 22.
	Asia (s)	Rickford	Calcutta, July 13.
	Cuba (s)	Agnew	Liverpool, July 6.
11	Clyde (s)	Parfitt	London.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
11	Karagola (s)	Gimblett	Kurrachee, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
6	Madura s	Wood	Singapore, June 23.
7	Shahjehan s	Burleigh	Moulmein, July 31.
	Gretna ship	Young	New Port, May 4.
	Cuthona ship	Ditchburn	Liverpool, May 4.

DEPARTURES.

August 6.—Steamers Tibre, Manora, and Wing Sang.
August 7.—Steamers Kapurthala, Swordsman, Clan Macarthur and Vega. Ship Shandon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
7	Sirdhana s	Rangoon.
	Duke of Westminster s	Calcutta.
8	Tibre s	Calcutta.
9	Manora s	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.		
8	Tibre s	Colombo.
9	Duke of Westminster s	London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 10.

For Liverpool.

Asia s—71 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales wool and 150 bales goat hairs, E Gangjee and Co ; 15 bales wool and 25 bales goat hairs, M Shapoorjee and Co ; 72 bales wool, K Khooshall ; 81 bales gunny rags, B Mooljee.

Worsley Hall s—1,000 cwts wheat, K Poonja ; 180 cwts coir yarn, B Govindjee.

For Antwerp.

Atrato s—993 cwts rapeseed, E Spinner and Co.

For Genoa.

Manilla s—206 tons scrap iron, R Tyebjee and Co.

For Hongkong.

Melpomene s—24 bales twist, O Khetsee.

The following is the traffic receipts of the Indian Midland Railway for the week ending 3rd August, 1889 :—Merchandise, Rs. 22,738 ; passenger and other earnings, Rs. 23,905 ; total Rs. 46,643 ; corresponding period of last year, Rs. 12,093 ; increase in 1889, Rs. 34,550.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—August 10.

Morris, 2nd Lieut, Bo. R.A, on leave, from Aden.

DEPARTURES.—August 9.

Eron, Capt, Bo. Marine Battn, on privilege leave, to Simla.

August 10.

Wise, Capt, Bo. A.G.'s., Dept., on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER

By Lieut-Col. the Hon L. H. Bayley, Commandant,
Bo. Vol. R. Corps.
Bombay, 12th August, 1889.

The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head Quarters on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

By Order.
(Sd.) R. A. WILLIS, Captain, and
Acting Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters,
Poona, 9th August 1889.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

1st Bo Lancers—Lt C E Baynes, Offg Sqdn Officer, to be Sqdn Officer.

Erratum—In A O C No. 340 of 2nd instant after the words "(late 8-1 C P Dn)" add "to be Subaltern."

Surgeon M O Drury, Medical Staff, is transferred from Station Hospital, Poona, to Station Hospital, Deolali, for temporary duty during the illness of Surgn-Major W P Bridges, travelling at the public expense.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, Capt G R Ellis, Essex Regt, is directed to proceed to England on vacating his appointment as Paymaster of the 2nd Middx Regt.

Capt Ellis will travel at the public expense.

The undermentioned officers will attend the course of Garrison instruction at Poona, commencing on the 7th September 1889 :—

Officers from out-stations will travel on duty at the public expense.

5th Rl Ir Lancers—Capt J F M Fawcett and Lt W E R Collis.
27th Fd Batty R A (late J-4)—Capt J P Harvey.
2nd Rl Lancaster—Lt A J King.
2nd Middx Regt—Lt R M O Glynn.
10th Bo Infy—Capt W B Piers.
14th Bo Infy—Capt G W Mitchell.
19th Bo Infy—Capt G E Walter.
26th Bo Infy—Lt P R Legh.
No. 3 Fd Batty Hyderabad Contgt—Lt L H Parry.
2nd Infy Regt Hyderabad Contgt—Lt C H Macdonald.
6th Infy Regt Hyderabad Contgt—Capt A Adye.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

2nd Dub Fus—Capt and Paymaster H Swire to England, for 6 months, on medical certificate.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 9th August, 1889.

Mean of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·721
Temperature of the Air	82·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·3
Dew Point	76·8
Relative humidity of Air	·820
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	7·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day)	85·5
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	78·6
General Directions of Wind.*	WSW. W. WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	431
Fall of Rain	0·11
Total fall during month	3·28
„ „ year	54·28
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th August	0·16

* From midnight to midnight.

As prices go nowadays, the purchasers of the two Hobbema's landscapes—for 3,300 and 5,200 guineas respectively—must also be considered to have got them cheap. M. Secretan himself had paid £4,252 and £12,000 for them. But Perugino is a safe investment, which is more, perhaps, than can be said of Hobbema. The large one, which a few days ago fetched £5,460, was sold in 1802 for £294. £300—£12,000—£5,000—what will be the next figure ?

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BENGAL RICE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Frere or Rice Bunder, by order of Messrs. Ahmed Haji Sajen and Co., and on account and risk of Thucker Ramji Narronji—

T. A. H. S.—296 bags rice (katcha gal), landed per s.s. Peshwa.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WHISKY AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Custom House, Fort, on account of the concerned—

- 5 qr. casks Craigievae whisky.
- 15 octaves casks do.
- 100 cases Craigievae whisky.

The purchasers will have to pay the town and customs nty, and to remove the goods within three days from day of sale.

he above will be sold in small lots to suit the ience of purchasers.

AUCTION

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LLERY.

TH the 12th inst., at 3 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and C., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the concerned.—

2 rubies 3 9-6 carats, 1 ruby, 1 carat. 1 pearl, 1 sapphire, 1 13-16 carat, 2 emeralds, 5½ carats, 12 diamonds, 8 3-16 carats, 2 rubies, 2 3-32 carats, 2 ruby rings, 1 emerald and diamond ring, 1 diamond ring, 1 diamond ring (3 diamonds), and 1 ruby ring.

The property is on view.

UNRESERVED SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

A consignment of 6 cases superior fancy woollen cloth for coats, trousers and suits, just landed ex s.s. Peninsular, consisting of fancy worsted suiting, blue oxford and slate venetian, diagonal cheviot check suiting, mix twill diagonal and worsted light mix corks, light fancy, brown, light grey and blue twill, black corks, solid twill, diagonal, and corks, fancy strip, worsted, fancy diagonal coating, light thin fancy worsted, ½ checks and stripes, scotch stripes. light check worsted coating, light blue vienna, &c.

The pieces which are from 10 to 12 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and are on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN SOOTAR CHAWL STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at 4 p.m.. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Keshavlal Narbheram, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Ghellabhai Motiram, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage, dated the 3rd day of March, 1877, and 31st day of July, 1883, the undermentioned landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the dwelling-house, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being and fronting on the southern side of Sootar Chawl Street, in the sub-district of Mandvi, in the town and island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 212 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Vizbookhandass Narrondass, on the west by the house of Nuthoo Purshotum, on the north by Sootar Chawl Road, and on the south by the Jooma Musjid, and which said piece or parcel of land is assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No 752, and the said dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises are assesed by the Collector of Assessment under No 32, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the receivers appointed by the High Court of Judicature in suit No 701 of 1873 and 382 of 1875.

The premises above described will be sold subject to a claim of Bai Raliatbai, widow of Ruttonchund Khooshalchund, for maintenance to which by a decree passed in Suit No 701 of 1873, and dated the 3rd day of April, 1875, she was declared entitled out of the above-mentioned premises, as also out of a house situate in Chumpa Gulley, or Khutterally Lane, without the Fort. By a decree of the said High Court, made in Suit No. 382 of 1875, a portion of the premises now intended to be sold is set aside for the residence of the said Raliatbai, and a sum of Rs. 22 fixed for her monthly maintenance out of the rents of both the said houses.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Jefferson, Bhaishanker, Dinsha and Kanga, Attorneys for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 17th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 12, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood, teakwood and inlaid, satinwood, household furniture, of the latest design best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, superior table ornaments and flower vases, two 80 lbs. tents, English brass and plated mounted single harness, gentleman's saddles, cooking stove, door curtains, &c., the property of Colonel WATLING, 4th Rifles.

Catalouges will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE MATUNGA ROAD AT NAIGAUM.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Mr. Krushnarao Bhaskerjee Rele, the transferee of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Narayen Ramchunder, the undermentioned landed properties, viz:—

Firstly.—All that piece of ground, formerly registered by the Collector of land Revenue under No. 11, and now under No. 4538, with the messuage or chawl standing thereon, situate at Naigaum, on the east side of the Matunga Road, formerly in the registration sub-district of Mandvie and now in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 2,693 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by a public passage and partly by the property now or late of Soonderjee Lowjee, on the west by the Matunga Road, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the property now or late of Soonderjee Lowjee, which said land and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. Street No.

Secondly.—All that vacant piece of land, formerly registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 13 and now under No. 1433, admeasuring 74 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the west side of the said Matunga Road at Naigaum, formerly in the registration sub-district of Mandvie and now in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the said Matunga Road, and on the north, south, and west by the property now or late of Soonderjee Lowjee.

For futher particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, August 12, 1889.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AMERICAN DENTAL ROOMS.

THOSE who suffer from offensive breath issuing from the mouth, thus causing unpleasantness in societies, can have this evil efficiently and permanently removed only by means of "Compressed Air" as discovered by Dr. Burgess and commonly used in America.—Dr. Bode, American Dental Rooms, Fort, 29, Church Street.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently ecting the particular anomaly of refrac- for which they are designed.

ENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPEC- LES stand unrivalled, and command the st price, but for those who desire it, we y also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles . 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

RCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business pleasure.

R. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medigiven in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

PORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green le, wrapped in green paper, and having the name address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, ring Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do therefore purchase without seeing the Government mp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS.

POWERFUL Binocular, Field, Sporting, or Race Glasses from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, or made of Aluminium, which has the advantage of being extremely light, Rs. 80 to Rs. 150. Telescopic Binoculars possessing the maximum of power and penetration, Rs. 150 to Rs. 250.

OPERA GLASSES, in Morocco, Russia, Japanned Ivory, Tortoiseshell, Mother-o'-Pearl (plain or stained), Aluminum, Plush, &c., &c.

From Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST arrived a fresh supply of best genuine MOCHA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each.

One handsome and stylish new English-built VICTORIA, made to order, by "Fulker," light for one or a pair of Arabs.

One elegantly built new circular-fronted Miniature BROUGHAM, by Watson of Lowestoft, lined with best real Moroccos throughout and suitable for one or a pair of Arabs.

One second-hand CANOE LANDAU with patent hood and hand-brake, in very good order.

One C-Spring CANOE BAROUCHE, by Laurie and Marner, in thorough good order.

Circular and single-seated English-built second-hand BROUGHAMS, by different Makers, in good order.

A pair of handsome young grey Arab Horses, well-matched and go very well together.

Sets of fresh English Brass and Plated Single Harness.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS.
THE
FALL OF MANDALAY,
BY
ZITO.

With which is combined a complete and practical Guide to Upper and Lower Burma.

THE Author accompanied the last Expedition under GENERAL SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST in November 1885 and remained in Upper Burma after the Conquest until June 1887.

The work will probably be ready for delivery on an early date, meantime Subscribers may register their names with

Messrs. DIPPIE & Co.
CALCUTTA.

A limited space only will be reserved in the GUIDE for advertisements, for which early application is invited.

In consequence of the difficulty in getting together reliable matter for the Guide portion of the work, and the preparation of numerous illustrations, which must be executed in England, some delay necessarily will arise in delivery. But intending Subscribers should not delay in registering their names at the above address.

DIPPIE & Co.,
AGENTS & CORRESPONDENTS FOR THE AUTHOR.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHARA TANK ROAD, OR PACKMODIA STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th August, 1889, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the owner, and with the consent of the mortgagee, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece of land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Khara Tank Road or Packmodia Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighteen square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by the property of Karim Shaik Adum, on the west by the property of Adumjee Peerbhoy, on the south by Khara Tank Road, and on the north by the property of Tyabjee Kajbhoy, and assessed by the Collector of Ground Rent, under old Nos. 332-34 and New No. 7618 and old Survey No. 1213 and New No. 4506 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 7981 and Street No. 84, 86, 88, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said owner and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

ombay, August 12, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 10.

THE increasing dearness of money in London is indicated by a further decline of ⅛ per cent. in Consols yesterday, bringing the price of those funds down to 89. Silver remained at 42¼d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. higher in Fours and ⅛ in 4½ per cent, at £67⅝ and £69⅝, respectively. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 107¾. French Rentes in Paris were still quoted at 85; but Exchange on London was 5 centimes higher, at francs 25·23. The weekly shipment of Specie to Bombay consisted of £80,000 in Silver and £30,000 in Gold. To-day's message reports an advance of 1-16d. in the price of Silver at 42 5-16d. per oz.

The Linseed market became firm again yesterday; but prices remained as before. Rapeseed was dull, and Cawnpore Yellow to arrive gaining another 6d. per quarter at 50s. 6d., Calcutta Brown being unchanged at 42s. per quarter, to arrive. Wheat was quiet, last Wednesday's quotations being repeated both for Club No. 2 to arrive in London and spot Soft White in Liverpool. Yesterday's estimate of Wheat upon the water for the United Kingdom was 1,740,000 quarters, or 220,000 quarters more than last week's figures. The Coffee market was firm at an advance of 1s. per cwt. both in Mid-Plantation and Medium Mysore.

The previous firm feeling was not sustained in Liverpool, and the Cotton market closed only steady last evening both generally and for Surats, the sales having reached only 7,000 bales, inclusive of 700 Surats. Spot prices were unchanged all round; but arrivals were quieter, and although August to October deliveries were unaltered, there was a decline of 1-64d. in all more distant positions. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester market was quieter. This afternoon the Liverpool market closed firm, Surats steady, the day's sales summing up 8,000 bales, of which 800 were of East Indian Cotton, both spot and arrival prices being quite unchanged.

A diminution of 18,000 bales in the Liverpool sales compared with the business of the week preceding is disclosed by the statistics wired by Reuter, while the amount of Cotton taken by the trade and forwarded was 19,000 less, at 72,000 bales, the market having been closed for two days for holidays. The Imports were 11,000 bales lighter, at 20,000 bales. The total Stock had decreased by 21,000 bales; but, as will be seen from the comparative figures which we give below, although a falling off of 36,000 bales compared with 1887 is apparent, the excess, as against last year, is 134,000 bales. The stock of Surats stood yesterday at 158,000 bales, having diminished by 5,000 bales during the week. The total Visible Supply had decreased by 90,000 bales since the previous estimate; and the supply of East Indian Cotton by 14,000 bales; and comparing the figures as they now stand with those of the previous two years, we find a falling off of 20,000 bales and 333,000 bales, respectively, in the total supply, while of East Indian Cotton alone there are 60,000 bales more in sight than at this time last year and 164,000 bales less than in 1887. Beyond an advance of 1-16d. in the price of Fine Dhollera there has been no change in spot prices; but, American Arrivals have advanced 1-32d. to 3-64d. during the week under review. The price of Mid-American Cotton in Liverpool is now 9-16d. per lb. higher than it was at this time last year, and above the quotation in 1887.

The spot prices in New York remained at 11 5-16 cents yesterday; but futures for September, were 3 points higher, at 10·30 cents, while for August they were down 2 points, at 10·63 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales, and the total figures for the season now show a decrease of 19,000 bales compared with 1887-88 and an increase of 283,000 bales as against 1886-87. The Stock of Cotton at the Ports is considerably lighter than it was towards the close of both the two preceding seasons. A decline of 5 points in August Futures is the only change to speak of in to-day's advices, ready Mid. Uplands being unaltered and September Futures one point higher, at 10·31 cents.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1889	1888	1887.
Week's receipts	1,000	10,000	7,000
" exports to U. K.	9,000	8,000	11,000
" " Continent	4,000	3,000	1,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	5,492,000	5,511,000	5,209,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,766,000	2,788,000	2,641,000
" " to Continent do.	1,906,000	1,802,000	1,699,000
" Stock in the Ports	99,000	165,000	133,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 9th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Total supply of all kinds	1,060,000	1,080,080	1,393,570
" " Surats	326,000	266,110	490,360

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	624,000	490,910	659,530
" London	20,000	18,000	29,000
American Afloat	10,000	10,000	25,000
East Indian "	31,000	40,000	38,000
	685,000	558,910	751,530
Price of Mid.-Americans	6⅛d.	5 11-16d.	5⅛d.
" Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16d.	4 3-16d.	3 15-16d.
Difference	1 13-16d.	1½d.	1 9-16d.

We have no local commercial news to chronicle this evening, the market and banks having been closed to-day for the "Cocoanut" holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,056	bales.
Wheat	9,615	cwt.
Linseed	3,162	"
Rapeseed	12,940	"
Poppyseed	773	"
Castorseed	1,357	"

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(AUGUST 11.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Bangkok-Saigon still interrupted.

Cable between Java and Sumatra interrupted. Telegrams to and from Sumatra will be carried by steamer leaving Anjer daily.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p m. of the 11th Aug. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.*	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	11	12	3	...	51
Suez	11	6	8	...	22

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 11th Aug. 1889.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	37	...	1
" Kurrachee	...	8	...	1
" Madras	...	19	...	1

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall registered at the undermentioned stations at 6 a.m. on the 8th August 1889:—

	Ghadechi.	Songad.	Dhola.	Chuda.	Chital.	Jetpur.
	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.
Previously reported	21 55	18 38	27 43	14 60	20 11	19 91
On 8th August.	0 38	0 20	0 23	2 50	0 13	0 25
Total up to date	21 93	18 58	27 66	17 10	20 24	20 16

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

COX—McGAVAN—July 23, at St Barnabas, Kensington, Richard Waite, son of late R W Cox, H M C, to Beatrice Marguerite, daughter of late Allan Lamie McGavin, of Calcutta and London.

HADOW—FREEMAN—July 17, at Christ Church, Southgate, Gilbert George Lloyd, son of late Gilbert Bethune Hadow, Surgn-Maj, Bengal Army, to Florence, daughter of late Robert Freeman, of Southgate, and Amoy, China.

PALIN—SWINHOE—At Holy Trinity Church, Anerley, by the Rev G H Keightley, Gilbert Walter Palin, B S C, son of Lieut-Gen C T Palin, to Florence, eldest daughter of Col Charles Swinhoe, B S C.

ROCHFORT—DAUNT—July 19, at St Peter's, Hammersmith, Col T Rochfort, late of the Bengal Cavalry, to Alice, widow of late Col J C C Daunt, V C, Bengal Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

PADDON—July 17, at Moranedd, Llanddulas, North Wales, from cerebral apoplexy, whilst bathing, Amy, the very dear wife of George Paddon, L R C P, Lond., M R C S Eng, late of Putney, Surrey, and elder daughter of the late Robert Roberts, of Calcutta, aged 40 years.

STEWART—July 18, at Batoum-gardens, W, Capt N Stewart, R N R, late Com P and O Company, aged 77.

TRIST—July 25, at Plymouth, Major J H G Trist, Madras Retired.

WALTON—July 15, at Cheltenam, Major-General Walton, C S B, Madras Retired, aged 60.

WISE—July 23, at Upper Norwood, Thomas Alexander Wise, late of the Bengal Medical Service, aged 87.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MALET—August 5, at Camac Street, the wife of Herbert Rivers Malet, of a daughter.

WEBB—August 3, at Bikanir, Rajputana, the wife of W Wilfrid Webb, Esq, M B, Surgeon, Bengal Army, of a son.

DEATHS.

BENSLEY—July 28, at Polkoi, Nowgong, Assam, Oliver Eliot Bensley, youngest son of the late Benjamin Bensley, by drowning when riding in the recent floods in the above district.

GREEN—August 5, at Lahore, suddenly, of cholera, Patrick Joseph Green, Engineman, North-Western Railway, aged 39 years.

HEWLETT—July 14, at Dorking, Surrey, Henry John Hewlett, eldest son of Rev J Hewlett, M A, of the London Missionary Society, aged 27 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1889.

THE belief in witches is not extinct. It is known to be common among the ruder and backward tribes of India and the burning of a woman taken for a witch or throwing her into a well are not unknown if they are not common crimes in the Official Returns. But it is not so widely known that the belief is an active faith among the more civilised castes and among shrewd and calculating business men who have lived long under the influence of the enlightened native press of Bombay and many of whom send their sons and daughters to English schools. A curious case just tried by Mr. Hamilton illustrates this fact in a remarkable manner. A respectable lady of the Dasa Oswal caste fell sick and gradually declined. In a short time it began to be rumoured that she was seized by an evil spirit, and her affectionate and dutiful husband cast about for the means of exorcising the unwelcome guest. He appears to have found what he wanted in an old Brahman familiar with the powers of darkness and able to subdue the Evil One himself. After the usual delay the scene was arranged and the caste invited to witness the expulsion of the troubled spirit. In a low dark room and in the stillness of night the company assembled to the number of two hundred men and women of the first families of the Dasa Oswal caste. On a low stool covered with cloth were laid flowers, wheat, and rice. A cracked cocoanut was there in its shell and near by were burning coals from which the smoke of incense curled while the dim light of a small oil lamp made the darkness visible. The Brahman as the presiding genius poured out libations of water, sprinkled incense on the fire, and set food before the *lares* and *penates* of the house. The sick woman lay in the doorway of her room, and an old hag, introduced as a part of the stage properties, sat shivering under the clothes heaped on her. In due time and in response to the invocations of the Brahman, the clang of the cymbals, and in the thickening smoke, her shivering became intense as she cried with a loud voice "I am the devil," and in answer to questions, gave the thrilling information that Ratanbai, the sick woman, was bewitched. Ratanbai was brought in and the Brahman waving his sacred and dirty cloth over the head of the foul fiend bade her be silent and begone, and the old hag shuffled herself under her coverings and was heard of no more.

The attention of the company was now directed to the sick Ratanbai. The Brahman pacing before her suddenly stopped and threw her a flower. Ratanbai gradually drew herself up and with her long loose hair hanging about her and shivering violently explained that she was Bhamalbai, a lady of the same caste, and not supposed to be particularly friendly to her. After many questions the restless spirit confessed that she troubled Ratanbai because she had promised to give her mangoes to eat and had not done so. The mother of Ratanbai then earnestly entreated the spirit to come and eat her mangoes and kindly explained to the company that she knew the lady and where to find her. Ratanbai, growing exhausted, now fell back in a faint but the company demanded another manifestation of the spirit, and instigated the Brahman, to rouse her and to go on with his work. The fainting woman was made to sit up, the gods were invoked, "bubble-bubble, toil and trouble," and the flower thrown. Again the fit and again the shakes and Ratanbai now explained that she was Sundarbai, another respectable and popular woman of the same caste. This time she would answer to none but her husband, and to him she explained that when he was manager of a marriage feast he had put food before everybody except the jealous Sundarbai. She had not fed on the boiled milk and the wedding cake, and she had seized Ratanbai to avenge the slight. The sorrowful husband begged forgiveness; it was an oversight for which he had already apologised, and anxiously asked what amends he could make and what would induce the spirit to cease from troubling and to leave his wife at rest. But the spirit was not to be appeased; she demanded a dress, and when that was promised, refused it and wanted nothing, the natural state of spirits. Then with a moan she said "I am going," and she went.

The Magistrate, who was curious to know something about this belief, inquired of a witness, and his answers were "A witch is a ghost—and a ghost is the spirit of a dead person. Sundarbai is alive, and therefore she can't be a witch. Women, however, believe that a witch might be a living person, but we don't; many women were present at the ceremony." These beliefs, it is evident, are shared by men who are shrewd and otherwise sensible. They walk in our midst, they plead in our courts, they aspire to be members of the Corporation and of the native Civil Service, and yet there is a gulf between us. We stand among them, but not of them, and yet are we so far in advance of them. The gaping crowds who attend seances to witness table-turning, spirit-rapping, and banjo-flying, doubtless cherish the secret belief that these are the work of spirits, and indulge a morbid desire in such communications with the hidden land. We do not speak of mesmerism, clairvoyance, thought-reading, or other curious manifestations which rest on a slight basis of nervous sensitiveness, but even then, though partially explainable in our present knowledge, are popularly believed to be the workings of this spirit to the confusion of the materialist. After all it would seem that disbelief is the privilege of the few and belief the indulgence of the many. The bounds of knowledge require to be spread wider yet, and the chief difference between the East and the West is in this, that while the East believes instinctively and undoubtingly, the attitude of the West is that of a cautious scepticism. We falter where they firmly tread, and confidently await the unfolding of the enchanted veil which shrouds the face of nature.

WE discussed a few days ago the question of cremation *versus* burial, and in reference to the latter made of disposal of the dead commented on the evil inseparable from interment, of having old cemeteries spoliated, as was the case with Mendan's cemetery in the Fort, the site of which was built over and which cannot now be traced with any certainty. We are reminded that the same kind of thing has happened several times in London. The Bank of England is built on an old burying-ground. A good specimen of the kind of desecration that such utilisation of burying-grounds may lead to, is quoted by Mr. Robinson from the daily papers. In 1862 a Mr. Tuddor got possession of half an acre of burial-ground, which had been closed in 1853, and between 1756 and that date had had 30,000 bodies packed into its small dimensions. The owner determined to utilise it, and his operations lately attracted the attention of the Inspector of Nuisances. That official on visiting the spot "found men at work excavating the ground, and there were horses and carts being loaded. Men were digging, and earth and human bones were being dug out together. He saw parts of human skulls, rib bones, leg bones, shoulder bones, &c. There were decayed pieces of wood which had formed parts of coffins. There were about a bushel of human bones in a box near the carts which were being loaded, and in a trench he found about a cart-load of human bones which had been previously dug out; there was only a sprinkling of earth over them. The workmen said they had no appointed shoot for the mould, and that they took it to Haverstock Hill or elsewhere." No doubt, such scenes are often enacted when burial-grounds, after having been closed for sanitary reasons, are afterwards turned to profane uses. Even in America, where cemeteries are generally well cared for, Oliver Wendell Holmes writes: "The most accursed act of vandalism ever committed within my knowledge was the uprooting of the ancient gravestones in three, at least, of our city burial-grounds, and one, at least, just outside the city, and planting them in rows to suit the taste for symmetry of the perpetrators. The stones have been shuffled about like chessmen, and nothing short of the Day of Judgement will tell whose dust lies beneath any of those records, meant by affection to mark one small spot as sacred to some cherished memory." There would be no temptation to such desecration if cremation were adopted. For urns containing four or five pounds of human ashes, occupy little space, and are easily removable if necessary. Owing to their easy transportability the many who die abroad and would like their last remains to rest in their native land, could easily gratify their wishes, and the thought would soothe their dying hours. Last and not least, the substitution of cremation for interment would rob death of the horrors connected with the process of decomposition. The very act of burial itself is often attended with painful accompaniments. In the beautiful cemetery at Sewree all that reverent care and good gardening can do is done to provide a fitting receptacle for the dead. But even there a burial in the monsoon, when the rain falls in torrents from above and the coffin is lowered into a grave half full of water and mud, is sometimes a ceremony very painful to contemplate. In fact, from an abstract point of view, little can be said in favour of interment as opposed to cremation. The only really strong argument against cremation is that it might encourage murder to a certain extent. Interred bodies can be exhumed and examined if after burial suspicion of murder arises. Such evidence is more or less destroyed by cremation; and this fact might render murder by poison less dangerous for the murderer. Certain poisons would still be distinguishable by analysis in the burnt ashes of a body as has been shown by experiments on dogs: but other poisons would disappear in the process. How is this objection met by the supporters of cremation? Sir Henry Thompson says that it would be possible, at much less cost than is at present incurred for burial, to preserve in every case of death, the stomach and a portion of one of the viscera, for fifteen or twenty years, so that in the event of any suspicion subsequently occurring, greater facility for examination would exist than by the present method of exhumation. "Nothing," he adds, "would be more certain to check the designs of the poisoner than the knowledge that the proofs of his crime, instead of being buried in the earth (from whence, as a fact, not one in a hundred thousand is ever disinterred for examination), are safely preserved in a public office, and that they can be produced against him at any moment." As, however, most persons would object to their own stomachs and the stomachs of their relations being extracted, docketed, and preserved in public offices, it would seem more practicable to insist upon more stringent rules as to the attestation by medical officers of the cause of death, so that no person whose death has occurred under circumstances at all suspicious, may be hastily buried or burnt. If in spite of more stringent regulations intending poisoners are still a little more hopeful of escaping detection when their victims are burnt, this objection is more than counterbalanced by the fact that cremation is a defence against the horrible possibility of being buried alive. If it be asked how cremation, in spite of all its advantages and all the disadvantages of interment, nevertheless fell into disuse after having been so long the general practice of the civilised and uncivilised world, the answer is easy. The early Christians preferred to be buried, because they feared that cremation would somehow interfere with the resurrection of the body. This objection the late Lord Shaftesbury effectively answered by asking "What has become of the blessed martyrs who were burned at the stake?" But nevertheless it was this ridiculous objection which lead to the disuse of cremation, and still tacitly or openly supports interment, and in alliance with the force of custom may prove too strong for all the arguments of the advocates of ocremation.

THE committee of the European and Eurasian Poor Fund has issued its annual report and with it an urgent appeal for aid, which is reproduced in our columns in a letter above the signature of the Rev. H. C. Squires. General White, R.E., senior member of the committee, and the Rev. H. C. Squires, the present chairman, are about to leave India, and deem it prudent, in the interests of the fund, to lay bare the "more than inefficiency" of its finances. The primary object of the fund, as the report explains, is to help without distinction all Europeans and Eurasians who stand in need of aid and who can be assisted without injury to themselves or injustice to others. Of course that is the first principle of all charitable organisations, and the principle by which even private charity should be regulated. A long story dolefully told opens the pockets of the generous when a compliance with the importunate request of the applicant is less creditable to the head than to the heart. But after the most careful discrimination, after satisfying themselves that truly necessitous cases only are brought before the committee, the lack of funds has compelled the executive to deny relief where in many cases it was an absolute need. The usual mode of assistance is in the distribution of provisions, but in the case of old people and families and other exceptional cases house-rent is paid; and persons helped by railway to stations where their friends reside—conditionally that they can give satisfactory proof that employment awaits them. Cast-off clothing is distributed, arrangements are also in force with the keeper of an eating-house to supply two meals a day to those who, having no dwelling place, would find a ticket for rations of no use to them. There is scarcely an office in Bombay which does not receive a weekly visit from a "loafer" who by his ancient certificates and assurances of immediate employment on some distant railway does not succeed in drawing from one member of the staff or another a sum of from one to five or even more rupees, the greater portion of which finds its way into the liquor shops and merely serves to reduce the recipient to a lower state of degradation day by day. And money which might have been devoted to legitimate purposes of charity is thus uselessly thrown away. The necessity for a properly organised system of charitable distribution as apart from parochial relief has been recognised by every town of considerable proportions in England and a diminution of undeserving poverty has been the result. The necessity for properly systematised relief is apparent here as much, if not more than it is in England, and the fund presided over by the Rev. H. C. Squires provides adequate means of such a distribution. The committee assert, and we can well believe it, that the fund has already done a great deal to check imposition and fraud, and might accomplish still more, "if all those who wish to assist the poor around them, and yet have not the opportunity of making the necessary enquiries themselves, would subscribe to the fund, and then make it their rule to refer to it all unknown persons who apply to them for aid. In this way many have adopted this fund as a medium of relief, and have refused to give money to those who go begging from house to house." This is precisely our own view, and it is satisfactory to read that the committee undertakes to investigate any case sent to it, and desire that it should be again stated that, if through this fund, or some such channel, relief were given, much waste and imposition would be avoided. The report closes with a lament that the receipts of the past year have fallen short by more than a thousand rupees of those of a year so far back as 1883, while the list of subscribers in 1888 included only ninety-one names, while that of 1882 contained as many as a hundred and eighty-two. The positions vacated by Mr. Squires and General White it will be necessary to fill, and we trust that with new blood, new zeal, and a greater measure of public support will be the result.

SIR EDWARD BUCK arrived in Bombay on Friday evening and left yesterday for Poona.

THE Bombay men are to be congratulated on having beaten such foemen as were opposed to them on Friday and Saturday. Though luck was on their side to a great extent, they fully deserve their victory for they played a very good game indeed. Barton's 117, of course, will be spoken of as long as the Poona *vs.* Bombay match continues to be an annual fixture, and we are only sorry to add that his game was not a faultless one. He gave four distinct chances, one before he entered double figures and another when his score was just over 20. Jackson and Steel also played well on Friday, as did Barton, who made his 19 in a very short time. On Saturday O'Shea played a very brilliant game, and Wilkins showed to the front also with a neatly hit 17. Steele's bowling was very destructive, as those who are acquainted with his puzzling delivery can well imagine. Lyttelton's wicket-keeping was simply perfect, Cunningham's also was very good, which is a wonder, considering that he had his middle finger put out of joint early in the day, but continued to play on to the end rather than handicap his side. On the whole, we think that the two teams that played are about the strongest and best matched that have ever played in the match Bombay *vs.* Poona.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for the continuation of the Delagoa Bay Railway to the Portuguese frontier.

IT is officially announced from Carlsruhe that the Hereditary Prince of Baden is lying ill there with an affection of the lungs.

LIEUT.-COLONEL W. F. HUME, Bombay General List, and second in command, 28th Bombay Infantry, has permission to retire from the service on the 24th August next.

CAPT. R. D. MACDONNELL, half-pay, Madras Staff Corps, has been permitted to retire, with effect from Sept. 30, 1889.

IT is not generally known—for the German Government has used its influence to conceal the fact—that Prince Bismarck has been really very seriously ill. At one time (says a London correspondent) his life was in danger, and he appeared to be alarmed at the symptoms he felt. He has greatly improved of late—a fact which his son Herbert has imparted to Signor Crispi in a long letter published in the Italian papers. The old enemy, rheumatic gout, has again attacked the great man.

THERE has just been issued as a Parliamentary paper the annual explanatory memorandum by the Under-Secretary of State for India, relating to the accounts of the Government of India for 1887-88, and the estimates for 1888-89 and 1889-90. The enormous loss by exchange is strikingly exhibited in a tabular form, showing how the net change under this head has rapidly grown from Rs. 2,988,000 in 1881-82 to Rs. 7,059,000 in the Budget estimate for the current year, and there is unfortunately very little doubt that even this latter sum will be largely exceeded.

A DESPATCH has, it is understood, been sent home to the Secretary of State recommending the abolition of the rule under which officers of the Public Works Department are compulsorily retired at the age of 55. This regulation was introduced a few years ago with the object of removing the block in promotion under which the department had been suffering, and as a further measure to the same end, a rule has lately been put in force by which certain officers might be desired to retire at the age of 50. These provisions are only now beginning to produce any real effect upon the stagnation in the department, and, whatever our opinion may be as to the expediency of the 55-years limit, it seems hardly a happy time to remove them, unless indeed the Government is fully prepared to offer some compensation to the junior officers whose prospects are affected thereby.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

AN INVITATION FOR THE QUEEN.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The Emperor William while at Osborne, taking leave of the Queen, invited Her Majesty to visit him in Berlin.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

A FRESH DERVISH OUTRAGE.

CAIRO, Aug. 10.

Advices have been received to the effect that the telegraph wires between Toski and Assouan were cut yesterday.

THE STARTLING REVELATIONS.

NUMEROUS ARRESTS.

Later.

Acting on the information contained in the documents found after the action of this day week at Toski, the persons implicated are to be proceeded against.

Many Egyptian nobles have been arrested and are now in custody.

They are to be tried by court-martial on charges of treason.

Among them is Abu-Kourg, who was Lord Wolseley's host at Dongola.

ABON YAZEID TRIED AND SHOT.

CAILO, Aug. 12.

Abon Yazeid, the traitor leader of the raids on the Egyptian villages, has been tried, condemned, and shot.

GENERAL GRENFELL PROMOTED.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

In yesterday's *Gazette* the promotion of General Grenfell to the rank of Major-General in recognition of his services on the Nile is announced.

THE SHAH AT BADEN.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The Shah is now at Baden on a short visit.

THE BRITISH SOLDIER AND ACTIVE SERVICE.

TOO WEEDY AND TOO JUVENILE.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

It has transpired that half the number of men of the South Wales Borderers who were ordered for active service in Egypt were rejected on medical examination as being unfit to proceed to Assouan.

A report which has been prepared on the subject says that the men were too weedy and too juvenile.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

HONOURS FOR SIR FRANCIS GRENFELL.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Colonel Sir Francis Grenfell, K.C.B., has been gazetted Major-General for his late services on the Nile against the Dervishes.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

PARIS, Aug. 9.

M. Delaforge, Radical candidate, will oppose General Boulanger at Montmartre at the general elections.]

AFFAIRS IN CRETE.

M. Spuller, Minister for Foreign Affairs has promised to give his early attention to the Greek Note respecting intervention in Crete.

VIENNA, Aug. 9.

Count Kalnoky is against diplomatic intervention of the Powers in the Cretan question.

CANEA, Aug. 9.

The insurgents have appointed delegates to confer with Riza Pacha, Special Turkish Commissioner, regarding the reforms demanded.

DISASTROUS FLOODS AT QUETTA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 11.

There has been a very heavy rainfall at Quetta, and some lives have been lost through the floods.

The damage is estimated at a lakh of rupees.

THE CHINESE ENVOY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 11.

The *Pioneer* states that Mr. Hart will probably return very shortly to China, as all idea of further negotiation has been definitely given up.

THE GOORMAL PASS EXPLORATION.

The exploration of the Goormal Pass this cold weather will be carried out, both from the side of the Zhob Valley and from the frontier west of the Indus.

A NEW ARMY RANK.

The military officers employed in reorganizing the armies of Native States will be styled inspecting officers simply.

A POLICE LAUNCH CAPSIZED.

LOSS OF LIFE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 11.

The police patrol launch Adder has been capsized between Yenangyoung and Sale. Inspector Barton and his escort of servants and crew were all drowned. Inspector Miller, who was also on board, has reached Yenangyoung.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, Aug. 10.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Orion left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, August 11.

Mail steamer Arcadia, from Australia, arrived here to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been quieter.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8¼ „ „	6-3¼
40s Mule Twist	0-9
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98
3 per cent. French Rentes	85
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67⅝
4½ per cent. „	69⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¾
Bar Silver	42¼d.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	40,000	bales,
„ „ „ Surats	5,000	„
„ „ Import of Cotton	20,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	Nil.	„
„ „ Stock of Cotton	624,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	158,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London.	20,000	„

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 26.

The hero of the hour is Mr. Gladstone. Friends and foes, especially the latter, declare that his defence of the proposed grant of £36,000 to the Heir-Apparent as a provision for his children was, in the words of Sir John Gorst, a "noble and magnificent speech," and it is fortunate for the Jacobyns that the division did not take place immediately the right hon. gentleman sat down. That fine old-fashioned Tory, Sir Walter Barttelot, said that a more loyal, a more beautiful, and more effective oration in the interests of the Crown had never been delivered in the House of Commons, and the cheers which the veteran statesman received throughout his eloquent address from the Conservative side showed how grateful Ministerialists were to have had their case presented in so telling a manner. Mr. W. H Smith did his best, but he utterly failed to rise to the occasion, and one could not help thinking how differently the motion would have been brought forward by his predecessor, Lord Randolph Churchill, who sat just behind him, and followed the debate with the keenest interest. Mr. Gladstone in stepping into the breach did the Government a service which they and their friends, as is evident from the praises lavished upon him to-day by their organs in the press, do not underrate. The only discordant note comes from the *St. James's Gazette*, which rather ungraciously suggests that Mr. Gladstone went with the Government because it was the popular side.

Among Conservatives as well as Liberals there is a strong feeling that Parliament ought not to be called upon to provide for the grandchildren of Her Majesty other than the family of the Prince of Wales. Assuming that the Sovereign's resources are not so large as Radicals asseverate—and it is highly probable that the amount has been exaggerated—then it is thought that some of the more ornamental than useful of Court functionaries should be disendowed. In meeting this argument, which is the one most commonly found in the mouths of the economists, Liberal and Conservative, Mr. Gladstone made one of his most effective points. An ordinary nobleman like the Duke of Buccleuch finds it extremely difficult to enforce in his great establishments real economy and thrift. "It is," said Mr. Gladstone, "ten times more difficult for a sovereign—I will go further and say it is almost impossible, unless the sovereign be strongly backed by the action of the Government and unless the Government be strongly backed by the action of the House of Commons." But perhaps the argument that told most on the assembly was that deprecating any demand being made upon the Queen, in the evening of her long reign, to dispense with the services of officials who have hitherto formed part of the Royal entourage without any one of importance complaining. Mr. Gladstone agrees that there is room for economy, but he doubts if it can be carried out in the lifetime of the present monarch. "I own," he observed, "that if it be Her Majesty's impression, of which I have no knowledge whatever, that at an advanced period of life it is doubtful whether it would be wise or fit to attempt to initiate a scheme of that kind, I cannot only sympathise with the feeling, but I am not at all indisposed to believe that the judgment formed is a sound judgment." Mr. Gladstone's concluding words were as well chosen as they were touching, and they gained in pathos from the fact that he was speaking on his Golden Wedding Day. "Having, as I hope, done my duty to the people, I have been endeavouring, so far as I could," he observed, "to contribute towards casting this delicate question into a form which in a very short time is, I believe, likely to be perfectly satisfactory. Having done that, I am not ashamed to say that in my old age I rejoice in any opportunity which enables me to testify that whatever may be thought of my opinions—whatever may be thought of my proposals in general politics—I do not forget the service which I have borne for so many years to the illustrious representative of the British Monarchy." Very courtly and very proper. Mr. Labouchere, who seemed to feel the responsibilities of leadership, was positively dull, and there was only one gleam of real humour throughout his long speech, lasting nearly an hour and a half. He suggested that many noblemen would be glad to fill appointments such as the Mastership of the Buckhounds, &c., without salary. "But," he added, waving his hand towards the corner seat of the front Opposition bench, "if there was any difficulty in getting noblemen, they could easily get gentlemen who would be willing to do it. For instance, there was the right hon. Gentleman the Member for West Birmingham. That right hon. gentleman had told them that he had joined the gentlemen of England, and if no nobleman could be found to fulfil those functions gratis, that right hon. gentleman would, no doubt, be perfectly willing to don the uniform and fulfil them." The House generally enjoyed this joke at the expense of Mr. Chamberlain, who, however, looked anything but pleased.

The attitude of Mr. Parnell and Mr. Sexton in voting with the Government in Committee against Mr. Labouchere's proposals has caused and is causing a great deal of talk in political circles. One of his supporters remarked in my hearing yesterday, "There are only two Conservatives in the country—Gladstone and Parnell." There is undoubtedly a great deal of soreness among the Radicals, which will be accentuated if, as seems probable at the hour of writing, the Irish leader should require his supporters in the House to follow him into the "aye" lobby. It is believed that if left to exercise their own free will, some twenty members of the Irish party would vote with Mr. Parnell, the remainder either supporting Mr. Labouchere's amendment or abstaining from the division. Very probably these people are not far wrong when they say that the senior member for Northampton was not thinking exclusively or chiefly of his Conservative opponents when he remarked, "The Liberal party is a disciplined army of free men. We are not slaves; we are not sheep who will be driven into the pen by the sheep-dog without a bleat." Various reasons are given for the action of Mr. Parnell in taking a course hostile to the advanced section of the Liberal party to whom he and the Home Rule cause owe so much. "The Parnellites," says the *Times*, "have special reasons of their own just at this moment for making a display of loyalty to the Sovereign." Others attribute the position Mr. Parnell has taken to loyalty to Mr. Gladstone rather than to the Sovereign. According to some persons who solemnly assure us that the Irish leader is a frequent visitor at the Marlborough Club, of which the Prince of Wales is one of the pillars, is solely or largely actuated by a desire to evince proper gratitude to His Royal Highness for holding views on the Irish question the direct opposite of those entertained by Mr. Balfour. If the last-named reason is the correct one, were we so far wrong who prophesied some months ago that before a long time elapsed Mr. Parnell would be sitting with his feet under a Royal dinner table? But it may be that none of these reasons is right. Mr. Parnell's chief ambition, some of his enemies say, is to be President of an Irish Republic. That may or may not be true, but only an exceptionally ill-informed person could suppose that if the Irish had it in their power and were desirous of setting up a republic, Mr. Parnell is the man they would choose as their first president. Some people whose opinion in a matter of this sort is entitled to weight go so far as to say that in five years from to-day Mr. Parnell will no longer be the leader of the Irish party. That, by the way. As Mr. Pickersgill pointed out last night, this is not the first time a leader of the Irish people has taken the Conservative side on a question of Royal grants. Daniel O'Connell voted in the minority for giving the late Prince Consort an annuity of £50,000. Mr. Pickersgill said he was not surprised at this, "because chivalric devotion to persons and great respect for hereditary rank had been and still were probably more powerful factors with the Irish race than they were with ourselves."

In spite of, or probably partly because of, the wrangling at Westminster about the number of pounds that shall be given to the Prince of Wales' children, the interest in the Royal marriage that takes place to-morrow is very great, and the details published by the papers in anticipation of the joyful event are eagerly perused. We have been surfeited with shows this season, but to-morrow's pageant, should the weather be propitious, is likely to afford gratification to many thousands of persons. The Saturday half-holiday will tend to swell the ranks of the sightseers congregated on the line of route. The public appreciate the thoughtfulness which prompted the Prince of Wales to decide almost at the last moment that the bridal procession shall return to Marlborough House from Buckingham Palace via Constitution Hill, Piccadilly, and St James's Street. If Her Majesty could only be prevailed upon to join the procession, she would receive unmistakeable evidence of the fact that although her subjects may think that there should be some curtailment of expenditure in high quarters, they are still as loyal to the institution of monarchy as ever. Even the strongest Radicals in the House, with a very few exceptions, do not really wish to see the present system of government overturned. All they actually want is that existing institutions should undergo certain comparatively slight modifications, so as to bring them more in harmony with the spirit of the times.

I mentioned some time ago that Mr. H. S. King, C.I.E., M.P., the Parliamentary champion of the uncovenanted officials, intended to visit India during the coming recess. The hon. member informs me that he has arranged to go out in the Ganges, which leaves Brindisi for Bombay on the 3rd of November. Possibly the leaders of the Uncovenanted movement may think it advisable to take advantage of Mr. King's presence in India to confer with him on the subject of the future plan of campaign. They might probably be able to give him some hints that would be of use when he brings the question before the House of Commons next Session. A strong effort will be made to secure as early a day as possible, and the collection of signatures for the memorial to Parliament will, it is understood, be commenced much earlier than usual. Every member of the Services who can do so ought to make a point of signing the petition. The last one made a great impression both in the House and without, although the names appended were much less numerous than they would have been but for the limited amount of time available in which to communicate with the members scattered throughout India.

A paragraph recently went the rounds of the papers stating that the Queen had notified to the Speaker her desire to have signed photographs of Members of the House of Commons holding their seats in the Jubilee year. It now appears that there is no foundation for the statement. I know for a fact that an album containing the photographs has been prepared, and that a photographer has for some months past been engaged on the terrace of the House operating upon members who delivered themselves into his hands under the impression that they were obeying a sort of Royal command. When all the portraits were finished and the book was completed, it was placed in one of the anterooms for members to sign. As may be supposed Her Majesty's faithful Commons were considerably flattered at this apparent mark of Royal condescension, and the greatest eagerness was shown in complying with the request made by the attendants, that hon. gentlemen should place their autographs in the volume intended for the Sovereign's eyes. Even the Irish members—this was before the nature of the voting of the Select Committee on grants to members of the Royal Family had leaked out—were as proud as the rest. I was talking to a well-known Nationalist, when we were joined by another of Mr. Parnell's followers. Said the latter to his colleague, "I have just been to sign my photograph in the Queen's album. I saw your's there. What a good one it is. I congratulate you." My Hibernian friend blushingly acknowledged the compliment, but when I saw him again and asked him how the Royal album was getting on, he looked anything but pleased! The origin and ultimate destination of the collection of photographs still remain a mystery. That any one, much less the highest person in the realm, should want the portraits of the whole 670 members of the House of Commons certainly seems, on the face of it, a highly improbable thing, and until the truth was known, grimly suspicious Laboucherians went about muttering, "Some one connected with the Court has done this thing, thinking it will induce us to vote for the Royal Grants!" I am sorry to say it, but it is doubtful if there are, at the outside, more than thirty Members of Parliament whose portraits would be valued by any one except their constituents and immediate friends.

The alleged evils of the competitive system are to be brought under the notice of the House of Lords by the Earl of Wemyss. If the question had to be raised in the gilded chamber, it could not be in the hands of a more suitable person than the noble lord who, in spite of his ability, has long been known as the prince of pessimists. There is a great deal of resemblance between Lord Wemyss and Mr. Auberon Herbert, who never opens his lips in public or puts pen to paper except to warn the country that it is on the road to ruin. I suppose the noble Earl will take as his text the defence of open competition put forward in the recently issued report of the Civil Service Commissioners, which has not received all the attention it deserves. So far as I am aware, the only prominent journal that has noticed the matter is the *Times*, and its comments are not remarkable for conspicuous fairness. It is true that in the important letter addressed by Sir Andrew Clark to the Commissioners and printed at full length in their report, he admits that certain symptoms, generally temporary, appear with "relative"—not as the *Times* puts it "unusual frequency"—among candidates for the Indian Civil Service during the course of the examination. "In some way or another, from avoidable or unavoidable causes, the competition," he confesses, "has something to do with the production of albuminaria." Still he affirms that "there is nothing in the work required of the candidates necessarily injurious to health; and that if done, as it ought only to be done, under just conditions of health, it will be found to favour the development and augment the energies of the physical and mental constitution. The *Times* accuses Sir Andrew Clark of begging the whole question, and asks if the work required of the candidates is conducted under just conditions of health. The answer is that if it is not so conducted it should be, not that the entire competitive system should be swept away because a small percentage of the candidates at one particular examination develop certain unfavourable symptoms. Lord Wemyss asks for the appointment of a Royal Commission "to inquire into and report upon the whole subject of official appointments by examination and to collect information bearing on the matter from other countries." As Lord Wemyss intends to move this reactionary resolution next Friday, and as the result will probably be telegraphed to you, I need not anticipate the decision of Her Majesty's Government. Should the Marquis of Salisbury think that Lord Wemyss has made out a *primâ facie* case for inquiry and consents to the demand for a Royal Commission, the Prime Minister will run the risk of seriously offending his Liberal allies, or at all events the bulk of them.

Something has gone wrong with the Parliamentary report in this morning's issue of the *Times*. Under the heading "Hyderabad Deccan Mining Concession" appears the following:—

> Mr. Labouchere asked whether the Secretary of State had come to any decision as to the confirmation of this concession.
>
> Sir J. Gorst: These agreements are not in the possession of the Secretary of State; but a synopsis of them is to be found in the Bombay Abkari Reports for 1886-87 and 1887-88. Their general purport is to assimilate.

It is not easy to see how the mistake occurred, because precisely the same answer up to the word "assimilate" appears in an earlier part of the report, and the original manuscript is always sent up to the *Times* reporter by Sir John Gorst. What the Under-Secretary appears to have said was that Lord Cross had communicated his views to the parties interested in the Concession and was now awaiting their reply. It was clear, he added, that the ultimate decision could not be given until the correspondence was at an end.

It may interest some of your readers to learn that the firm of which Mr. H. S. King is the head and which is so ably represented in Bombay by the brother of that gentleman have been appointed agents to Prince Albert Victor during his forthcoming Eastern tour.

Latest rumours from Kashmir speak of a new development of the situation in the shape of a quarrel between the Maharaja and his brother, Raja Ram Singh, the seconded President of the Council. As such an event would mean a direct split in the forces of the opposition to the present administration, the family difference is not a matter to be wholly deplored.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY *VS.* POONA.

This match was concluded on Saturday, and seldom have the Bombay public, who mustered in strong force to see the game, witnessed a more exciting finish. Up to almost the last minute it was uncertain whether Bombay would be able to knock up their 53 runs, or whether it would be a drawn game. Bombay, as has already been reported, scored 225 on Friday, being at the wicket nearly up to the hour at which time was called. It would have been well for Poona if they could have deferred their innings till Saturday morning, for they had to go in with a fading light after a hard day's fielding, and the consequence was that they lost five of their men for only 35 runs. On continuing the game on Saturday their ill-luck still clung to them, for they closed their innings for 90, Cox being the only man that made any stand. His 48, however, was put together by really faultless cricket, and he had the satisfaction of carrying his bat out. Poona's second innings was very much better, and Carpenter, Piers, Luard, Von Donop, Leslie, and Lyttelton exhibited some first-class cricket during the day. Poona, as we have already remarked, was unfortunate in having all its bowlers with a style so much alike.

The following are particulars of the day's play:—

Cox and Piers, the two not outs of the previous day, resumed their batting, Field and Steel continuing to bowl. The batsmen played the first two overs very carefully, and Cox scored the first run off Field, hitting another ball of the same bowler's for two immediately after, and Piers scored a similar amount with a beautiful cut off the next ball, but soon after allowed Steel to scatter his wickets (57 for 6). Young then went in, and was dismissed by Steel's first ball, which went into his wicket off his leg. Von Donop succeeded, and scored two off Steel's first to him. After a few more singles had been scored he was stumped by Cunningham when running out to meet a ball of Steel's (8 for 65). Leslie then joined Cox, and after scoring two was given out leg-before-wicket. Lyttelton, the last of the Poona men, then went in and the game grew pretty lively, every available opportunity of scoring being embraced. Cox hit one of Field's to leg for 4, and with another fine hit for 2 brought 80 up. The next ten were compiled very carefully, and just as 90 was telegraphed Field took Lyttelton's middle stump.

By the rules of the game the Poona men were required to go in again. Lyttelton and Carpenter were the pioneers this time with Sangster and Steel opposed to them. The game opened very briskly, and continued so for several overs, Lyttelton making some pretty hits to leg for three. Shortly after 10 went up Carpenter gave a difficult chance to Jervoise, which was refused. The batsmen returned the compliment by playing a very brisk game, and in a short time 20 went up. Lyttelton then had to retire clean bowled by a most unplayable ball of Steel's, which broke in from leg (1 for 23). Page was the new man in, and after some steady play 30 was shown on the board, when Page made a magnificent leg hit over the boundary off Sangster. O'Shea then relieved Sangster of the ball, when the rain came down and put a stop to further play till half-past two o'clock. On play being resumed, Page scored two off Steel, which brought 40 up, and drove his next ball for a similar number of runs. Jackson then went on in place of O'Shea, and allowed Carpenter to score one off his second ball. Page then made a very hot return to Steel, who cleverly held it. (2 for 44.) Cox joined Carpenter, who shortly after with a fine drive for 4 brought the half century up. Cox had not played long, however, ere he drew a ball delivered by Steel into his wickets. (3 for 59.) FitzClarence was the new man in, when Field was put on to bowl in place of O'Shea. He allowed FitzClarence to hit one of his first balls over the boundary, but the next that batsman placed in Edyvean's hands. (4 for 61.) Luard then joined Carpenter, and after some steady play Carpenter drove Field for 3, which increased the score to 70, and after six more had been added to the score was caught out by Wilkins. Metcalfe then went in, and with a fine hit to leg for 3 brought 80 up. Soon afterwards, in running out to one of Steel's, he was stumped by Cunningham. (8 for 86.) Piers succeeded and Barton took to trundling. After some very steady play Piers drove one of Steel's balls over the boundary, raising the Poona score to 90, the century being shortly after run up. Wilkins then relieved Barton of the ball, and in turn gave place to Sangster. The next twenty runs were compiled slowly, and with very cautious play. When 130 was telegraphed Luard was taken smartly in the slips off one of Sangster's. (7 for 130.) Young then went in, and after short time slipped a ball of Sangster's into Cunningham's hands. (8 for 138.) Von Donop then joined Piers, and runs came fast by twos and threes till 150 went up. When O'Shea took to bowling Piers was then run out (9 or 162) and Leslie went in. Field took the ball from O'Shea, and with a fine drive for 3 off him Leslie brought the Poona notch up to 170. Leslie continued playing very brilliantly and the score rapidly mounted to 180, when Leslie was given out leg-before-wicket, the score standing at 187, which left Bombay 53 to win.

Barton and Jackson were the first representatives of Bombay, at the wicket opposed to them being Von Donop and Leslie, who scattered Barton's bails first ball. O'Shea then went in. Play was very slow indeed, 5 runs being scored in half an hour. Jackson was then run out (2 for 5). Sangster then went in, and at half-past 5 o'clock 10 runs was the total. The next ten, however, were put together in quick time, O'Shea making two boundary hits in succession. At a quarter to six with a hit to leg for 2 O'Shea brought 30 up, and at the next ball Sangster was clean bowled by Von Donop (3 for 31). Wilkins then joined O'Shea, and for a time play was very slow. Runs then began to come in, and O'Shea with a boundary hit brought 40 up. O'Shea then placed one of Leslie's balls in Page's hands, and Steel relieved him, and just before time was called the wining hit for Bombay was made.

The following is the full score:—

POONA.

1st Innings.

R B Page, c Steel, b Field	1
E H Cox, not out	48
C FitzClarence, b Steel	10
Comdr Carpenter, b Steel	0
C Luard, c Cunningham, b Steel	5
Captain Metcalfe, b Field	1
Captain Piers, b Steel	5
F Young, b Steel	0
Major Von Donop, s Cunningham	5
C S Leslie, l-b-w	2
Col Lyttelton, b Sangster	6
Extras	7
Total	90

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Steel	113	53	4	7
Field	105	23	12	2
Sangster	8	7	0	1

POONA.

2nd Innings.

Col Lyttelton, b Steel	15
Comdr Carpenter, c Jervois, b Steel	36
R B Page, c and b Steel	8
E H Cox, b Steel	6
C FitzClarence, c Edyvean, b Field	5
C Luard, c Barton, b Sangster	22
Capt Metcalfe, st Cunningham	6
Capt Piers run out	45
F Young, c Cunningham, b Sangster	3
Major Von Donop, not out	16
C S Leslie, l-b-w	16
Extras	9
Total	187

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Steel	196	70	9	6
Sangster	100	47	2	2
O'Shea	10	5	0	0
Jackson	15	11	0	0
Field	40	21	1	1
Barton	20	7	1	0
Wilkins	10	8	0	0

BOMBAY.

2nd Innings.

Barton, b Leslie	0
Jackson, run out	0
C O'Shea, c Page, b Leslie	24
A B Sangster, b Von Donop	8
A D Wilkins, not out	17
E E Steel, not out	4
Total	53

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Leslie	65	18	4	2
Von Donop	64	35	2	1

Pickwickians are asked to shed a tear over the ruins of the White Hart in the Borough. It was here that Mr. Pickwick first met Sam Weller, who was engaged on a pair of boots. Sam left the White Hart to become Mr. Pickwick's servant. The ancient glories of the famous old Inn have long since departed, and not long ago Messrs. Manger and Henley, the hop-factors, found it necessary to order its demolition.

THE COCOANUT HOLIDAY.

On Saturday last the Hindus celebrated one of their great festivals, known as the Shravani or Narral Purnima, which is supposed to mark the close of the monsoon, or, at any rate, the beginning of the end of it. The date of the festival varies, but it generally occurs in the month of August. Early in the morning of the day the Hindus and their families, young and old, dress themselves in their best clothes, and pass the day in festivities and friendly greetings. In the afternoon the children and adults deck themselves with ornaments and other outward embellishments, and with the elders of the families proceed seawards to throw cocoanuts into the waters at Chowpatty, Back Bay, or Mody Bay. A profitable business is done on such occasions by vendors of cocoanuts and flowers, who for a consideration supply the pious devotees with these means of propitiating the deity presiding over the se [illegible] riding the tempest. It is a dogma of the [illegible] creed that the deity in question should, o [illegible] Narral Purnima Day, be conciliated with a p [illegible] of cocoanuts and flowers, not omitting small [illegible] tities of sugarcandy to tempt his appetit [illegible] woe to those or their belongings wh [illegible] themselves or their goods and merchan [illegible] his mercy during the rest of the year. Be [illegible] in this dogma, thousands of Hindus flocked [illegible] seashore on Saturday to make their present [illegible] their obeisances to Father Neptune. Arri [illegible] the beach, the pious Hindu, assisted by one [illegible] Brahmin priests he found there, threw his c [illegible] nut and flowers and sugarcandy into the w [illegible] after much ceremony. The Brahmin then da [illegible] his finger in a dish that looked like a ro [illegible] plate, and made a poojah mark with paint [illegible] his disciple's forehead; and delighted wi [illegible] having discharged a duty, he mixed with th [illegible] crowds at the fair held on the maidan, Esplanade near the Cruickshank Road. The densest crowds of the native population, converging from different parts of the city, swarmed all over the Esplanade. The fair was a curious enough sight in its way, many of its attractions being common to a native fair. The police had a busy time of it in regulating the traffic and looking to the preservation of order among the crowds. The Bombay Tramway Company found a marked increase in their ordinary traffic receipts.

THE TWO REQUISITIONS AND THE PARSEES.

Our local contemporary was asked in his issue of Saturday last by somebody to deny the correctness of our statement that a second requisition had been prepared in the matter of Mr. Ommanney's note, which was expected to be numerously signed. The counter-requisition was got up by an influential Parsee gentleman and Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali [illegible] Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit and Mr. Sorabji Fram [illegible] Patel were, among a large number of other gentl [illegible] men, ready and willing to send the counte [illegible] requisition. The counter-requisitionists addres [illegible] ing the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayet Fun [illegible] remarked that they did not agree with the pray [illegible] of the requisition, that the answer given by L [illegible] Reay in his letter to the Honourable Sir D [illegible] Petit, with the reassuring remarks, was compl [illegible] satisfactory, that this reply of Lord Reay beh [illegible] to be readily accepted, and that it would be hi [illegible] improper to make any further strictures [illegible] the matter; the counter-requisitionists, th [illegible] fore, trusted that in the exercise of a wise discre [illegible] and in the interests of the community gener [illegible] the Trustees would not consider it necessary [illegible] call a public meeting of Parsees. The *Kaiser-* [illegible] *Hind* of yesterday in publishing the counte [illegible] requisition remarks that a public meeting of Parsee [illegible] would, no doubt, be held, but the former programme would be entirely altered. In the previous programme the public meeting was intended to ask Government and the Secretary of State for India to make a declaration in rather humiliating terms, which they could not be expected reasonably to make. It is now settled that two resolutions will be placed before the public meeting, one of which declares that the reply of Lord Reay to Sir. D. M. Petit is satisfactory, and that, therefore, Lord Reay ought to be thanked. The second proposition is that a mere protest ought to be lodged against Mr. Ommanney's remarks in his Note derogatory to the Parsees. The two resolutions will be sent up to Government, and every Parsee will, no doubt, be satisfied with them. They point to the sound good sense of the Parsees. The point for satisfaction in the matter is that the difference of opinion which had arisen in the community has been got over and every thing has been brought to a satisfactory issue.

On the other hand the *Rast Goftar*, which supports the first requisition, says that it has been signed by 1,700 persons up till yesterday. "The statement of a vernacular paper," says the *Rast Goftar*, "is unfounded that an amicable settlement has been come to between the requisitionists and counter-requisitionists for the reason that the requisitionists withdrew a large portion of their former demands, the counter-requisition has been withdrawn, and it was in consequence of the terms being made very mild that the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayet Funds have deemed it proper to call a public meeting. A few Parsee gentlemen of position, no doubt, got up a counter-requisition, but as they failed in gaining their object they withdrew the counter-requisition. Again the promoters of the requisition have made no terms, and have withdrawn from no demand which they made. The Trustees having approved of the requisition, the counter-requisition has been withdrawn.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, August 11.—The barometric changes for the past twenty-four hours are small and unimportant. Pressure is slightly deficient in Burmah and Bengal, and in moderate excess in Western and Upper India. There are no other prominent features. Moderately strong westerly winds are blowing across the Bombay coast and the peninsula, and feeble monsoon winds at the head of the Bay, which entered westwards into the N.-W. P., beyond which winds are light and variable. The air is very damp over the whole of India and skies are overcast on the west coast districts, North Deccan, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, and North Panjab, and much clouded in other districts. Hence ordinary monsoon weather prevails over the whole of India. There was rain in all the districts yesterday, except in Southern India and Behar, and most general in Burma, the Central Provinces, Central India, and Rajputana. Moderate rain continues to fall in Sind. The largest rainfalls were seven inches in Meerut; also two inches in Murree, Peshawur, Dhubri, Mymensingh, and Tavoy.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

The following gentlemen are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have obtained the first sixty places at the examination held in June and July, 1889, for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich:—

	Marks.		Marks.
Sandys, E S	11548	Pym, E H	8129
Polwhele, R	11381	Trevor, A P	8122
Mildred, S	10485	Barstow, J B	8111
Alderson, S F	10165	Myers, A E C	8105
Blakeney, R B D	10075	Devenish A H N	7968
Hildyard, H C T	10039	Ellershaw, W	7961
Tonge, C R	9677	Pritchard, C G	7913
Sewell, J W S	9578	Ollivant, A H	7856
Chamier, A T	9447	Evans, C	7802
Paterson, G A	9409	Moorhouse, H C	7696
Birney, J R	9396	Hyde, T	7678
Mackesy, J P	9316	Molesworth, H E	7649
Knox, G S	9263	Phipps, C F	7647
Carey, A B	9206	Carbutt, E G	7298
Gardiner, A	9148	Manley, W E	7286
Robinson, P S	9058	Leahy, C J	7255
Micklem, H A	9052	Innes, H M	7226
Close, A J	9006	Hine-Haycock, V R	7132
Bannerman, A	8950	Rothwell-Greene, A J	7131
Atkinson, B	8821	Downes, L S	7083
Stockley, E N	8718	Monkhouse, W P	7054
Cator, E H S	8703	Hammond, H D	6832
Parker, P á M	8621	Boys, G P	6784
Bridges, G T M	8545	Midwinter, E C	6782
Champernowne, H H	8493	Gordon, A E	6750
Hall, H C	8348	Vincent, B	6637
Ashmore, E B	8334	Lea, H K	6630
Gosling, S F	8250	Brownlow, E St J	6426
Merrick, G C	8217	Fitz-Gibbon, J A	6339
Charlton, C E C G.	8149	Galbraith, F A	6237

EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN POOR FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As General White and myself will shortly be leaving India—he in a few months, I in a day or two—we hope you will kindly admit this last appeal from ourselves in behalf of a charity with which we have been connected for many years. I am enclosing a copy of last year's report of the fund—the European and Eurasian Poor Fund. You will notice how the contributions towards it have fallen off during past years, while the applications for aid become, I think, more numerous every year. I had hoped that we should have had a public meeting next cold season in connection with this question of the relief of our European and East Indian poor, and that I might have been permitted to bring forward some suggestions with regard to the establishment of a complete and more effective organisation for the fulfilment of thi [illegible] object. Our chief agencies at present are the strang [illegible] home, the female workshop, this fund, and [illegible] besides, of course, R [illegible] and such [illegible] written. During the [illegible] there is much less demand for labour, the demands upon our resources are always heaviest. Once out of employment men and their families have to exist, as well as they may, for weeks and months without any possibility of re-employment. The times are perhaps in some respects becoming increasingly hard—the competition for employment increasingly keen. Apart from loss of work through misconduct, or a deluded notion of improving their position many are out of employment from having lost their places through sickness or simply through reductions of establishments of all kinds. At present our funds are not low merely; they are more than exhausted. We must, therefore, either reluctantly refuse help to those who apply or else obtain more public support. The number of residents in Bombay who send to us for assistance all who apply to them for relief is rapidly increasing; the number of those who contribute to the support of the fund is, I will not say, in the same ratio, but at any rate constantly decreasing. I shall not, I hope, be considered ungenerous if I remark that the fund does not exist to exempt any of our fellow-citizens from the responsibility and expense of relieving the poor, but only for the purpose of administering their charity more safely and wisely than it may be possible for them to do themselves. Clothing worn—but not worn out—will be thankfully received at the Church Mission House, while contributions may be forwarded to the Rev. J. M. Macdonald, honorary treasurer of the fund.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 10. H. C. SQUIRES.

THE SOLDIER'S BEER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is with pleasure many an officer interested in the welfare and contentment of his men and many a soldier dissatisfied with present arrangements, and also that portion of the public who are interested in social question—an ever-increasing one in these days, when the school-master is pursuing his itinerant wanderings—must have read the letter from "Pale Ale" in your issue of the 9th. But, there is one fact that should not be overlooked, and especially pertinent is this while regretable exposures in civil and military life, emphasize its existence, and that is, if "each canteen is allowed to buy in the open market," and there is no responsible contracting brewer in England and Scotland, things may revert to a status *ante quo* "with no advantage to the most interested party—the private soldier. Except commanding officers will generously and willingly add to their present numerous and onerous duties—in a spirit of altruism—and personally test, not at stated times and occasions, when those interested in deceiving them have every facility and opportunity for so doing, as regards the quality of the beer supplied to their men, and mercilessly weed out from canteen, sergeants' mess, and refreshment rooms, those who are fraudulently treating—in fact, robbing their comrades by accepting bribes from local traders, and that there such men are widely known but as they are the superior in position to the private soldier, the robbery goes on daily without audible comment being made. "Pale Ale" refers to one commanding officer who with a character for determination and unwearied industry in personal investigation has decided against the use of country beer; and with pardonable egotism I may here remark that he has given the contract for the trooping season to one brewer "Wm. McEwan," of Edinburgh; and in this station there is not a single pie or a fraction of a cask given away to any one employed in the canteen, &c. Whereas in another large military station the beer supplied to the men is very inferior, and the bribery by local traders is simply flagrant. If all commanding officers will punish, and that severely, any one making a compact against their men's "welfare," then by all means let us have "open canteens" and free competition, and let the best man win.—Yours, &c.,

WALTER G. TREACHER.

THE PARSEE PUBLIC MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As the trustees of the Parsee punchayet funds have decided to convene a public meeting of the Parsee community shortly, it is almost unnecessary to notice the tactics of the small clique of dissentients who have rendered themselves incompetent judges in the case, as these tactics are too transparent to mislead even a constituency of idiots. They now appear before the public in the *rôle* of school-boys out for a lark. I heartily wish them better sense, better fellowship with their community, and better Parsee grace.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 10. CURSETJI S. DEVITRE.

Mr. G. E. Ward, Commissioner, Jhansi Division, N. W. P., has resigned the Bengal Civil Service from the 17th instant.

THE TRIAL OF MAJOR CREIGHTON.

FOURTH DAY.

SUMMING UP OF JUDGE-ADVOCATE.

Colonel E Swinton-Skinner, A. J. A.,

President of the Court and Members.

Gentlemen,—We have now arrived at almost the last stage of the proceedings with respect to the first charge sheet. The prosecution has been conducted in a straightforward manner by Colonel Alexander, R. H. A., without the aid of learned counsel.

2. The defence has been conducted in an able and eloquent manner by an experienced member of the English Bar, A. C. Rudra, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

3. It is my duty as Judge to endeavour to place all the matters before you in as clear a light as possible.

Before proceeding to read the first charge, I would ask you to banish from your minds any opinion that ou may have been led to form by what you may have rd outside these walls.

ajor Creighton has been in arrest for four month aturally enough the court have se, from hear

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would be regimental money raised by the defence is immaterial as the only points to be considered by you are, "is the money public or is the money private, if the former, the question whether Major Creighton acted as paymaster or not is at once settled, if private then the charge must fall to the ground.

9. I may help you, gentlemen, in coming to a decision on this point to consider:—

(*a*). Had the officers directly or indirectly possession of that portion of their pay for February represented by the amounts of their mess bills for that month.

(*b*). Was the commanding officer justified in requiring the paymaster to obtain remittance transfer receipt from the treasury to the amount of these mess bills.

(*c*). Did misappropriation of the money take place so immediately after the pay of the officers was drawn that the officers had no opportunity within reasonable time in which to satisfy themselves that the mess bills, portion of their pay had been duly remitted to the regimental agents, or as strictly speaking it was not the paymaster's duty to himself forward the regimental transfer receipts representing the amount of their mess bills to the agents of the Regiments, had the commanding officer sufficient or reasonable opportunity of learning whether R. T. R. had been sent or not before the defalcation was discovered.

10. Major Creighton admits, through his learned counsel, that he drew the pay of the officers, that he held it in his hands, that the amounts of mess bills were deducted out of the officers' pay; and that the money was not remitted to King, King, and Co.

11. The learned counsel after admitting on behalf of his client the above facts you are to say that even if the Court conclude that the money is public, the prosecution has failed to establish the fact that the prisoner misapplied the money to his own use. He maintains that section VII. Manual of Military Law, para. 188, contains an exploded lawling of the have, being based on a case "Regina *vs.* Grove," which has since been omitted. I beg to differ from our learned friend, Mr. Rudra, and I think that I am justified as I find that I am upheld by "Taylor on Evidence," 7th edition, vol. I. para 287, "Digest of Criminal Law," by Sir J. Fitz James Stephens, article 312, I will quote a short passage from Roscoe's "Digest of the Law of Evidence," 8th edition, page, 457. There is still likely to be much difficulty on this point (*i. e.*, the objection in question). "When a person is employed, &c.?" It is well-known that doctors differ, it is equally well known that lawyers differ. Among the eight Judges who decided in the case of Regina *vs.* Grove that the general deficiency of accounts was sufficient to substitute the indictment were the three Chief Judges, so that the ruling then come to, may surely be acted up to this day. I may add on this point also that the opening chapter of the Manual of Military Law, chapters bearing on law were complied not by military men, but by experienced lawyers, among them being Lord Thring, Parliamentary Counsel; Mr. Jenkyns, Assistant Parliamentary Counsel; the whole book has been submitted to be carefully revised by the Right Honorable C. O. Mayne, Judge Advocate-General of the Army and a Barrister.

The learned counsel for the defence has attacked the book and has tried to lead you to discredit it as an authority, with reference to the ruling in chapter VII., para 188, which is repeated in notes to the Army Act, section 17. If the learned counsel had read the note at the foot of the preface to 1884 edition, he would have seen that any corrections or suggestions will be gratefully received. Doubtless the notes to Section 17 in the 1884 edition, to which Mr. Rudra has referred in his second address, were pointed out before the second edition was published.

12. If as the learned counsel for the defence, argues, it rests on the prosecution to prove how the accused has converted the money or monies averred to have been misapplied, then the law would be asking for what in the majority of cases would be an impossibility. In this case I maintain there is not a mere general deficiency averred, but a specific sum has been proved and admitted by the defence to have been received by the prisoner. Secondly, to have not been paid to the agents, King, King, & Co., as directed. Thirdly to have been kept by the prisoner. The burden rested on the prisoner to prove that he had not converted it to his own use. Has he done so? is a question for your consideration.

13. Finally, it appears to me that the defence allows that the prisoner deducted for mess bills from the officers' pay for February till after the 3rd of March, and having done so now argues that the money is not public money but private, and that the prisoner is responsible to the officers only for these sums. By admitting that he, the prisoner, did not pay the money to King, King & Co.. he admits that he kept the money, and, therefore. the burden of proof rests on him to prove that he did not convert it to his own use, as he did not pay it to the officers' mess, to the officers concerned, or to King, King, & Co.

14. With these remarks I will leave the case in your hands, urging you to consider well the arguments contested by the defence, that the money is not public but private money, and also consider the points I have already referred to, which I again repeat.

The Court then closed to consider its finding.

This concluded the inquiry into the first charge.

The second charge was not put forward by the prosecution.

The court having determined upon its verdict on the first charge sheet was then re-opened, and the prisoner was arraigned before it on the third charge sheet.

3RD CHARGE.

When charged with the care of public money, fraudulently misapplying the same, in that at Secunderabad, between the 31st December 1888 and the 5th March 1889, he fraudulently misapplied to his own use the sum of Rupees eighteen thousand one hundred and eighty-seven, annas five and pies six (Rs. 18,187-5-6) on or abouts, public money received by him as ster of the 7th Hussars, the said sum being the e shown in the following abstract of accounts:— e deficient as shown by the paymaster himself accounts for February and March 1889 in the account army book No. 59, page 245, and tement of cash receipts and disbursements (as om the general account book from the 1st ry to 5th March 1889 made and signed by him, s. 18,187-5-6). On the prisoner being called o plead to the charge his counsel rose and chal the legality of the indictment as it then stood , alleging that the amount involved therein, viz., 187-5-6 included Rs. 5,034-8-6, already adjudi upon.

soner pleaded not guilty!

lonel R. Alexander, the prosecutor, offered himself st witness, and produced an account form pre ed by Major Creighton, prisoner before the court, accordance with para. 17, "Instructions for Pay ent of British Troops," serving in India, with ree annexures. He then proceeded to say:—This document was signed in my presence and in that of the members of the court of inquiry, of which I was president. The court of inquiry certified in accordance with the certificate at the bottom of first and third pages that they had compared and examined the various items in these statements with the paymaster's books as kept by Major Creighton, Paymaster, 7th Hussars. This document is filed in court. Major Creighton had previously asked me to let him make out this statement, so it was purely voluntary on his part.

Cross-examined by counsel for defence: I am not quite certain now you have drawn my attention to the signature of Major Creighton and to the writing "Balance Dr." whether he himself wrote those words, but he decidedly called my attention to the alteration made. I don't know who wrote the exhibits, Major Creighton produced them before the court of inquiry himself. The circumstances are these. The court having assumed custody of the books of the paymaster, 7th Hussars, directed that the paymaster should have access to them, in order that he might be in a position to comply with para 17 of the I. P. B. T. The court under advice from an expert ave Major Creighton, the paymaster, four days to repare his statement of accounts, that is the statement you are alluding to. This permission for Major eighton have access to the pay office books as after the evidence of Captain Passey had been ken and recorded. Captain Passey may have ggested it or the court themselves. The statet was not made out to my knowledge by order of the commanding officer. If Major ghton had failed to take advantage of the opnity offered to him to prepare a statement, the t would have made a record to that effect on its eedings. Major Creighton's action was purely ntary in this respect. The court of inquiry dised the subject, and may have verbally told Major ghton that he had the opportunity of making out statement. No order was given him to do so. is witness then explained the entries in the books d other documents.

Captain the Hon. R. T. Lawley, 7th Hussars, being called and sworn: I produce the original proceeding of board of officers, of which I was president, that assembled by the order of officer commanding the 7th Hussars, for the purpose of verifying the paymaster's cash balance of the Regiment under his command on the 5th March 1889. The board examined the paymaster's office books. I produce the books examined, viz., general account book, A. F. 59, and ledger, A. F. 61. The paymaster's book now produced shows in folio 245, a balance deficit of Rs. 18,187-5 6.

FIFTH DAY.

One of these items, viz., Rs. 18, is on account of the subscriptions to the Queen's Military Widow's Fund is apparently included, and should be struck out. (The witness here explained to the court the various items, and the court compared them with the general account book, and noted each entry pointed out.) I make out, continued the witness, the deficiency of the paymaster, Major Creighton, to be Rs. 28, 616,-11-10; public money for which he is responsible. I have reconciled this total with the balance shown as cash in hand in Major Creighton's amended account, folio page 245, of general account book. In order to reconcile this figure with the amount shown by Major Creighton's new account as cash in hand, I have added to it a sum of Rs. 1864-6-7, which is brought on to his new account. This sum is the net balance to debit of adjustments by the Pay Examiner on audit of Major Creighton's accounts which should have been adjusted by him from time to time as he received the results of audit. The information given in the statements prepared by the witness and by the paymaster, together with other documents, were then compared with the general account book, and verified by the court.

Court adjourned to 10 a. m. on Friday, the 9th instant.—*Deccan Times.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th August, as compared with the statement of the 30th July:—

LIABILITIES.	July 30. Rs.	A.	P.	August 6. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	58,00,000	0	0	58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,68,49,936	9	10	2,79,49,621	7	11
Other Deposits &c.	3,49,36,748	6	9	3,28,71,192	8	11
Bank Post Bills, &c	4,00,045	6	7	4,60,716	4	10
Sundries	9,62,141	6	3	9,92,190	2	11
Rs.	8,89,48,891	13	5	8,80,73,720	8	7

ASSETS.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	19,85,276	0	0	24,13,972	0	0
Other authorized Invtmts	86,50,210	6	0	90,56,664	12	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	90,45,651	14	1	1,00,63,402	1	0
Credits on do.	77,23,042	9	2	77,96,071	13	5
Bills discounted &c.	2,43,56,464	12	5	2,45,10,285	14	9
Balances with other Banks	5,86,473	5	7	6,64,630	15	3
Bullion	26,918	6	0	12,230	11	10
Dead Stock	12,30,860	13	7	12,31,179	1	6
Stamps	10,515	7	11	10,486	4	0
Sundries	2,20,476	2	2	2,37,403	3	3
Cash at Head Office	1,16,11,401	10	5	1,03,59,968	13	6
Do. at Branches	2,35,01,600	6	1	2,17,17,424	14	1
Rs.	8,89,48,891	13	5	8,80,73,720	8	7

BANK OF BENGAL.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	23,30,260	Increase.
Do. at Branches	12,30,596	Decrease.
Other Deposits	20,65,556	do.
Post Bills	60,671	Increase.
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	8,35,151	Increase.
Loans	10,17,750	do.
Accounts of Credit	73,029	do.
Mercantile Bills	1,53,821	do.
Cash at Head Office	12,51,433	Decrease.
Do. at Branches	17,84,175	do.

Sir Graham Berry, the Agent-General for Victoria in England, has telegraphed to the Post-Master General, stating that Wednesday is the only day that can be appointed for the despatch of the European mails from Queensland, as an alternative to Monday, the present mail day. He adds that Wednesday can only be arranged for on condition that the whole of the Colonies are unanimous, and as this seems likely to be the case, that day will probably be adopted. The news should be interesting to Bombay, which is a good deal disturbed at the prospect of having its mail-day changed to Sunday out of deference to the Colonies.

We have all heard of European beggars who have hoarded enormous treasure, and the same thing, says the Lahore paper, occurs at times with some shoeless and raimentless *fakirs* of this land, in whom happily a spirit of charity is not quite rare. One of these has just erected a substantial bridge over a river in a village in the district of Jessore in Bengal at a cost of Rs. 2,000.

TWILL LINING FOR SHIRTS.—A new material specially suitable for Shirts for DISTRICT use and rough wear. It has the absorbent of property Flannel with the softness of Cotton. Samples on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 26TH JULY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, Captain J. L. Parfitt, R.N.R., with the English mails of the 26th July, arrived at Mazagon at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Rev A A Sharp
Mr and Mrs Entwistle and two children
Mr Tutterdean
Mr J Warren and infant
Mr T Howells
Mr J Clegg
Mr T Prior
Mr W Sherman
Mr and Mrs Farmer

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr R T N Hills
Mr A M Fagan
Lieut-Col Reddle
Mr F Henvey
Mr J Salmon
Mr W H Rushton
Mr H M Owen
Mr Doyle
Mr J B Davis
Col Ebden
Major Mayo
Surg A Adams
Surg J Cunningham
Genl T Cox
Major Jarrett
Capt Vaughan
Mr H H Davis
Mr C Wren
Mr J Ouffees
Capt Dewar
Col Napier
Mr J Shaw
Mr R W Steid
Capt Fowler
Mr Bayley
Mr Arakie

FROM ADEN.—Lieut Tod.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 20TH TO 26TH JULY INCLUSIVE.)

The Prince of Wales on Tuesday, at the Tower of London, presented new colours to the 48th Regiment, now styled 1st Battalion of the Northamptonshire Regiment. On Wednesday the Prince laid the memorial-stone of the Samaritan Hospital for Women at Marylebone, and in the evening he presided at a dinner at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

The Shah of Persia has been visiting various places of note in Scotland, and on Saturday he inspected Balmoral Castle in company with Prince Albert Victor. This week his Majesty has visited Newcastle, Bradford, and other industrial centres.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord De la Warr, called attention to the overworking of servants on railways. Lord Balfour said the Government had no power to fix a limit to the hours of working. On Monday the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Bill was read a second time, Lord Dunraven giving notice that he should move the omission of the clause prohibiting the employment of young children in theatres. Last night the proceedings were mainly formal.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Dr. Cameron initiated a short discussion on the subject of alleged corruption on the part of native revenue officers in Bombay. On the motion for the second reading of the Light Railways (Ireland) Bill, Mr. Cossham moved its rejection as a protest against the policy of the Government in Ireland. The amendment was negatived, and the second reading was carried by 103 to 28. On Monday, Mr. W. H. Smith brought up the report of the Select Committee on Royal Grants. The Scotch Local Government Bill, as amended, was then discussed. On Tuesday the resolution granting £600,000 for the construction of light railways in Ireland was agreed to on a division by 220 to 76. On Wednesday the clauses of the Scotch Local Government Bill were passed. Last night Mr. W. H. Smith moved to go into Committee on the Royal Message concerning the provision for Prince Albert Victor and Princess Louise of Wales. Mr. Labouchere moved an amendment, objecting to any further demands upon the taxpayers. Mr. Gladstone supported the motion, and after a long discussion the debate was adjourned.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present except the Duke of Rutland and Lord Ashbourne.

The polling in East Marylebone, on Friday, resulted in the election of the Conservative candidate, Mr. Boulnois, by a majority of 493 votes over Mr. G Leveson-Gower.

The Earl of Hopetoun has been appointed to succeed Sir H. Loch as Governor of the Colony of Victoria.

The action of Mr. O'Brien, M.P., against the Marquis of Salisbury for slander arising out of a speech of the Premier at Watford, was tried at Manchester Assizes on Friday and Saturday. Mr. O'Brien denied that he had incited to crime, as had been suggested by the defendant, and on the other hand witnesses were called to prove the occurrence of outrages in the districts, where Mr. O'Brien had made speeches. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant. Mr. O'Brien's solicitors have since given notice of an application for a new trial.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., speaking at a Primrose League demonstration at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday, said the prospects in Ireland were becoming more favourable.

Mr. Gladstone's golden wedding was yesterday commemorated by numerous presentations. The Queen and Prince of Wales also sent congratulatory letters.

The freedom of the City of Edinburgh, as voted by a majority of the Town Council, was conferred upon Mr. Parnell, M.P., on Saturday. In his speech acknowledging the honour he accused the Government of having been a party to the presentation of charges against himself and his friends before the Special Commission.

A popular demonstration against further Royal grants was summoned in Hyde-park on Sunday, but the weather was very stormy and the attendance very small. Speeches were made by Mr. Cremer, M.P., Dr. Clark, M.P., and others.

The case of the Bishop of Lincoln was on Tuesday discussed before the Archbishop and his assessors at Lambeth Palace. The Bishop's counsel argued that the Acts of Parliament did not apply to Bishops, to which the promoters' counsel replied that Bishops were included as "Ministers," and the Primate on Wednesday adopted the latter view, overruling the objection.

At the sitting of the Special Commission on Tuesday, Mr. Parnell was further cross-examined respecting the League accounts. He said he had requested that search should be made for the books, which had been done, and all that could be found had been produced. He knew nothing of the books of the Ladies' Land League. On Wednesday other witnesses were examined as to the missing books. Yesterday some further evidence as to the accounts of the Land League was given, and, no further witnesses being called, the Court adjourned until October 24, when counsel will speak on the whole case.

A pawnbroker's assistant at Atherton, Lancashire, was murdered on Monday, it is supposed, by a man who had concealed himself upon the premises with a view to robbery.

A young couple, sweethearts, drowned themselves on Monday in a reservoir near Oldbury, having left a letter stating their intention to die together.

OBITUARY—T. A. Wise, Esq., M.D., Surg. Ben. Ret.; Major-Gen. C. S. B. Walton, Mad. Ret.; Major J. H. G. Trist, Mad. Ret.; Sir F. O. Adams, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Mr. R. Leveson-Gower; Lady Pepys; Dowager Lady Dunbar.

The Dervish force remains encamped near Sombel, and a large addition to its number is known to be approaching. The British and Egyptian troops also have been reinforced, and about 1,500 men will be at Assouan shortly.

The French Government has replied to Riaz Pasha's appeal that it considers the proposed conversion of the Debt to be of vital importance to Egypt, but as the political position remains unchanged France cannot give its assent to the measure.

General Boulanger, who has declared that he will put himself forward as a candidate in 80 Departments at the next elections, has also issued an address to the electors of France, denouncing the action of the Government towards him, and calling upon the country to decide between himself and his enemies.

The Workers' Congress in Paris concluded its sittings on Saturday, and it was decided that the next International Congress should be held in Brussels in 1891.

The question of the withdrawal of the Pope from Rome continues to excite great interest in Italy, and it is believed that the Italian Government, while not desiring such a step, will not offer any opposition to it.

The agitation in Crete continues to increase, and the animosity between the Christian and the Mussulman populations is extreme. The Porte has ordered further troops to be sent to the island.

There is great uneasiness in Servia. The ex-King Milan has returned to Belgrade, and much anxiety prevails concerning the future course of events in that country.

The King of the Hellenes has arrived in Paris.

The Belgian Chamber on Tuesday voted a subscription of 10 million francs towards the construction of the Congo Railway. A well-known Zanzibar merchant has undertaken to transport the material for the railway by way of the Congo River.

The Swiss loan of one million sterling for the provision of new arms for the Federal troops was more than fully subscribed in Berne alone.

According to the *New York Herald*, the organization of the Clan-na-Gael in the United States has been split up on the question of the Cronin murder.

The Nursing Sisters of All Saints return their best thanks to the gentlemen who have lately contributed towards the expenses incurred in giving the nurses a change. The fund was much in need of the subscriptions, which thus arrived very opportunely.

PRINCESS LOUISE'S TROUSSEAU.

Princess Louise's Trousseau was ordered with impartiality from London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, the young Princess having been constant to those firms in the English metropolis who have long had the honour of dressing her. From Ireland, however, many very dainty things have come; the Princess of Wales having a favourite dressmaker in Dublin, who sends from the "distressful country" things speaking of its richness and tastes, besides which some very fine Irish lace has been ordered and many pieces of poplin, to be made into gowns later on. The Irish dresses comprise a variety as well of colour as material, and are all for evening wear. One of cardinal silk poplin is made with the black folds falling straight from the waist of the rich beautiful fabric. The front is draped in a graceful slantwise manner, the curves free and unconfined, with *crepe de Chine* of the same bright soft shade. To this is contrasted some wide bands of Irish point lace. The bodice carries out the same idea, one side being of poplin and the other folds of the more ethereal substance, bordered with a band of lace. Another beautiful dress is of white satin and moire in broad alternate stripes. The back is entirely veiled with white net, studded thickly over with pearls, wrought in a very pretty star-like design. At either side are sashes of wide white moire, and in front three deep pannels of pearl-embroidered stars, from which are gracefully drooping pendent tassels. The bodice is trimmed profusely with pearls, and from it depends a very short tunic of pearl wrought net. Only enough of the satin is left to show out successfully against the soft net and shimmer of pearls. A primrose coloured satin dress richly wrought with silver in a design of wild roses is made also with a trained skirt, the front veiled with an accordion pleating of yellow silk muslin. A very lovely trimming is formed with bands of embroidery in a design of roses, the flowers in yellow crystal outlined in silver, and the leaves softly simulated in chenille. A set of the very finest lace ever made in Ireland, at present in the Paris Exhibition, is also a portion of the Irish trousseau, as well as several very handsome opera cloaks.

SCOTCH CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TROUSSEAU.

From Scotland comes underclothing, of course, of the daintiest description, and all hand embroidered, with the cipher "Louise" surmounted by the Royal Princess's coronet. More of the linen, cambric, and stockings come from Ireland, and Wales contributes homespuns and flannels for dresses, coats and such wear as the rougher nature of their enduring texture suggests. A jacket of Scotch tweed, made with a vest-collar and cuffs of leather, and a short coat of black ribbed vicuna cloth neatly and tightly fitting, together with vicuna travelling rugs of the Duff tartan backed with the natural coloured wool, have been done by the firm of Scott Adie, who also supply the Royal bride with the silk tartan plaid which Highland etiquette suggests her wearing as chieftainess of so great a clan when gatherings such as the celebrated Braemar are afoot.

AN ECONOMICAL ARRANGEMENT.

Many of the dresses are made with two bodices, one, suitable for balls and ceremonial occasions being cut low and sleeveless; and the other, for quieter dinners and more private functions, with elbow sleeves, and opened only in the usual V shape. A beautiful skirt of pink satin, made with a square tablier, bordered all round with a deep embroidery in many-sized pearls, showing a panel of plain satin, with bows of ribbon and long pearl tassels at the left side, was thus provided with dual bodices. Both were made with crosswise bands of the embroidery at one side and folds of satin at the other, over which curled a single line of delicate pink ostrich feathers. The second bodice had sleeves to the elbow of *crepe de Chine*, and was draped with the material round the open V, some of the pearl embroidery being carried to a pretty point at this back of both bodices. A dress of black silk, of which one side of the skirt was completely covered with straight folds of net closely embroidered with cut jet in a design of fern fronds had an evening bodice made entirely of jet; and, for less dress occasions, another, of which one side was silk and the other jetted folds. The sleeves to the elbow were made with overhanging chains of jet, which had an exceedingly graceful effect. A charming tea-gown—always a most becoming garment—is of white corded silk, with *crepe de Chine* draped over it in an indescribably graceful way, the folds caught up with knots of white *moire* ribbon at the shoulder and at one side of the waist, making an effect at once classical and severely simple.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

According to the *Daily News*, Gundry, of Bond Street, is making some of the Princess's boots and shoes. Among these is a long pair of Russia leather boots, with pointed toes and low heels. A slight ornamental stitching runs round the toecaps. High glace kid boots are made, some with thin soles and some with thick, the upper layer of kid being cut out in an open pattern as ornament. A pair of high bronze boots is finished in the same way. For winter wear waterproof boots reaching quite to the knee are provided, and for country wear among the heather a pair of field boots in porpoise leather is included in the order.

THE WEDDING CAKE.

The cake, which has been made by Gunter, in Berkeley Square, London, for the Princess Louise, is quite a work of art. It measures 6 feet in height and 26 inches in diameter. The cake itself forms a large tier, 14 inches high, with a border of acorn cups and leaves, which constitute part of the Fife coat-of-arms. Above this rises a large circular ornament with several pillars, and surmounting the whole is a classic figure, supporting on the head a vase, from which fall long trails of white lilac roses and other flowers to the base. The whole weighs 1½ cwt.

THE ROYAL WEDDING PRESENTS.

Many costly gifts (says the *Daily Telegraph*) were to be presented to the Princess Louise of Wales and the Earl of Fife on the occasion of their wedding, the day after the mail left. It says:—

Chief among the number is a magnificent tiara, which the Prince and Princess of Wales will give to their daughter. This valuable ornament is composed of exquisite brilliants set in alternating and graduating rays, from nearly two inches long in the centre to half an inch at the ends. By a simple arrangement it also forms a necklace. Nor are the members of Her Majesty's Household behindhand, their present consisting of a set of three dazzling sun stars entirely of brilliants. The Prince of Wales' Household give a tortoise-shell comb, mounted with diamonds, all picked stones. The English ladies known to Her Royal Highness will contribute a Holbein pendant, and the gentlemen of Norfolk a Latin cross, both formed of brilliants. All these articles, and many others for presentation by private owners, have been manufactured by Messrs. Carrington & Co., Regent Street. An equally large number of gifts has been executed by Mr. Albert Barker, of 5, New Bond Street.

THE "BEST MAN'S" PRESENTS.

Foremost among them is a travelling bag, intended to be presented to the Princess by Mr. Horace Farquhar. It is made of morocco of the new moss-green shade, selected because it is Lord Fife's colour. It contains all the necessary toilette fittings, as well as writing and needlework accessories. The gold ornamentation is bullet-hammered, and each article is surmounted with Her Royal Highness's monogram and coronet in diamonds. The brushes, paper-knife, shoe-lift, and glove stretchers are of pale mottled tortoise shell, mounted with the same device, whilst the writing book is filled with charmingly illuminated notepaper and envelopes. Of the new shape, invented by Mr. Barker, the bag opens extremely wide and flat, and is thus of unusually large holding capacity. At the instance of the Duchess of Leinster, Mr. Barker has also designed a massive fluted silver casket for the table to hold cigarettes. It has Lord Fife's autograph in raised silver, surmounted with coronet in carved silver and the numerals "1889" in silver block letters. The other articles turned out of hand by the same firm include a tortoise shell box for hair-pins, with diamond monogram and coronet, the gift of Mr Charles Hall, Q.C., M.P. A leviathan salts bottle, with massive gold top and coronet set in diamonds, by the Hon. C. R. Spencer, M.P., and a compact silver "Etna" for boiling water when travelling, with monogram in raised gold, by Mr Henry Standish.

THE GIFT OF THE ROTHSCHILDS.

The most gorgeous of all the private presents are the diamond and ruby necklace of the Rothschilds, and the rubies, emerald, and sapphires, given by the Sassoon family. It is stated that the magnificent gold plate service, which is kept in the "gold pantry" at Windsor Castle, and is only displayed upon important occasions, will be used for Her Majesty's luncheon.

The bracelet given to the bride by the young ladies of her acquaintance is (says the *Daily News*) one of the most beautiful, being a flexible band of large diamonds their circles being squared by small ones, placed at either corner of each large one. All the stones are brilliants of the first water, and the bracelet is as flexible as a piece of silk. The half-hoop bracelet presented by the wives of Cabinet Ministers is composed of fine stones, large and exquisitely cut, eleven in number. A diamond comb given by the members of the Prince of Wales' household is in a graceful design of fleur-de-lys and collets springing up between the stems of the lilies. The members of the Queen's Household present three magnificent sun-stars in diamonds of the first water. The rays are curved at the points, an improvement upon the straight lines which usually give such an air of stiffness to diamond stars.

Lord Fife has purchased Sir Andrew Fairbairn's house, No. 15, Portman Square, London, and after his marriage will take up his residence there in lieu of his mansion in Cavendish Square.

GRANTS TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The Select Committee on Grants to Members of the, Royal Family concluded their labours on Monday 22nd ult., and decided on the terms of their report. The document, which was laid on the table of the House of Commons in the evening, contained the following:—

Your Committee find that since the accession of the House of Hanover—

There is precedent for provision out of public moneys for every child of an heir-apparent, and there is no precedent for the omission of such a provision.

There is precedent for provision out of public moneys for every child of every younger son of a Sovereign, and there is no precedent for the omission of such provision.

There is precedent for provision out of public moneys for the children of a younger son of the heir-apparent. There are two instances of such provision, and there is no precedent for the omission of such provision.

There is no precedent for making any provision out of public moneys for the children of the daughter of a Sovereign where such daughter has married to a foreign ruling prince.

Your Committee find that, upon the accession of Her Majesty to the Throne, the revenues of the Crown lands and the small branches of hereditary revenue which had been surrendered to the public during the reign of William IV. became by statute (Will. IV., c. 25) payable to Her Majesty.

In the first year of Her Majesty's reign, the net surplus of the Crown lands thus surrendered amounted to £150,000, to which should be added certain sums for Royal parks and palaces amounting to £60,000, which were then defrayed out of the gross income of the Crown lands, but are now voted by Parliament. So that the total produce of Crown lands available for the public was in 1837-38 about £210,000. In the year 1888-89 the net surplus from the Crown lands, similarly available for the public, was about £396,000. In the first year of Her Majesty, the small branches of the hereditary revenue surrendered paid £5,000 into the Exchequer. In 1888-89 they paid £68,000 into the Exchequer.

The same statute (1 Vict., c. 2), which accepted the proceeds of the Crown land, and of the small branches of the hereditary revenue, fixed the Civil List at £385,000, of which £60,000 was assigned to the Privy Purse.

In the first year of Her Majesty the annuities charged on the Consolidated Fund for members of the royal family amounted to £277,000. After deducting that part of King Leopold's annuity which he returned to the Exchequer, the annuities now payable to members of the royal family are reduced to £152,000.

Your Committee cannot find that any notice has ever been given to the Crown by any resolution of the House of Commons, or in any declaration on behalf of a Government by a Minister of the Crown that the practice which has heretofore prevailed in reference to making provision for members of the royal family would be changed or that Her Majesty has had any ground for supposing that it was necessary for Her Majesty herself to make provision for the members of her family.

In view of the facts above stated your Committee are of opinion that Her Majesty would have a claim on the liberality of Parliament should she think fit to apply for such grants as, in accordance with precedent may become requisite for the support of the royal family. But your Committee have been informed by the First Lord of the Treasury that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to declare that she does not propose to press this claim for the children of her daughters and younger sons; and with regard to the daughters and younger sons of future Sovereigns, your Committee are of opinion that, at the proper time, arrangements should be made under which no future claim of a similar kind can arise.

The most gracious message of Her Majesty, which your Committee has been directed to consider, has reference to the family of the heir-apparent alone. In order to prevent repeated applications to Parliament, and to establish the principle that the provision for children should hereafter be made out of grants adequate for that purpose, which have been assigned to parents, your Committee recommend the creation of a special fund, by the quarterly payment, during the present reign, of £9,000 out of the Consolidated Fund. Out of this His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with the sanction of Her Majesty, and the assent of the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, would be empowered to make such assignments, and in such manner, to his children, as His Royal Highness should, in his discretion, think fit.

MR. LABOUCHERE'S DRAFT REPORT.

The draft report submitted by Mr. Labouchere to the Committee has also been published. Mr. Labouchere recalls the fact that when the settlement of £385,000 a year was made upon Her Majesty's accession, that sum was apportioned among six classes, as follows:—First Class: For Her Majesty's Privy Purse, £60,000. Second class: Salaries of Her Majesty's Household and Retired Allowances, £131,260. Third class: Expenses of Her Majesty's Household, £172,500. Fourth class: Royal Bounty Alms, special sources, £13,200. Fifth class: Pensions to the extent of £1,200 per annum. Sixth class: Unappropriated moneys, £8,040. Total, £385,000. Mr. Labouchere, proceeds to argue that it was the intention of the Act in the event of there being savings in any of these classes, save No. 5, and no deficits, that the unexpended money was not to be retained by the Queen. The Treasury, however, had not placed that interpretation upon the Act. Mr. Labouchere points out that the savings upon these classes during her Majesty's reign have amounted to £824,025. In addition to the interest upon previous investments and fresh annual savings, the net revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster (which belong to the Queen) have increased from £12,000 to £50,000 per annum; and since the grants to the Prince and Princess of Wales the revenues of his Royal Highness from the Duchy of Cornwall have increased from £46,000 to £61,971 per annum.

In view of these facts Mr. Labouchere asked the Committee to say that there are ample funds belonging to Her Majesty and to the Prince of Wales from which provision can be made for the children of the Prince and Princess of Wales during the lifetime of Her Majesty, and that the funds at the disposal of Her Majesty are sufficient to enable her to make provision for the children of her younger children without trenching upon the annual expenditure deemed necessary for the honour and dignity of the Crown. Mr. Labouchere thought the fact that grants were made to the grandchildren of George III, was an abuse rather than a precedent to be followed. He considers that much money is wasted upon court officials, who retire with the Government by which they are appointed and are highly paid for work which many eligible peers would be glad to perform for nothing. He suggested that savings should be made in this direction, and transferred to the Privy Purse account "for disposal as Her Majesty might think fit." After pointing out that the receipts from the Woods and Forests and of the small branches of hereditary revenue have never amounted to the sums paid to the royal family, and after declining to admit that the Sovereign is entitled to those sources of revenue, Mr. Labouchere's report proceeds:—"In conclusion, the Committee desires to record its emphatic opinion that the cost of the maintenance of the members of the royal family is already so great that under no circumstances should it be increased." The draft report was rejected by 19 votes to 2.

In connection with the proposals for strengthening the establishment of the Punjab Civil Secretariat and with a view to lessening the cost of the scheme, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has recently recommended the abolition on their present footing of the two appointments of Under-Secretary in the Secretariat on Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 900 per mensem respectively, and the substitution for them of Under-Secretaryships tenable by two Assistant Commissioners, serving in the Secretariat from time to time as required, [illegible] merely drawing the pay and officiating allowances that they would draw in the line of the commission, such officers being treated exactly as if they were posted to districts during the time of their Secretariat employment. These officers would be designated Under-Secretaries, but they would have no lien on any appointment in the Secretariat, and would remain there only so long as their services were required. If the above recommendations are accepted, it has also been urged that the pay of the third or Junior Secretary should be fixed at Rs. 1,500 per mensem instead of at Rs. 1,300 as previously proposed.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

TIBET AND CHINA.

In the House of Commons on Friday, July 19, Mr. Bryce asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he could state what was the present position of the negotiations with the Governments of Tibet and of China regarding Sikkim, and what prospects there were of a settlement of the questions that have arisen and a restoration of peaceful relations with Tibet. Sir J. Gorst: My noble friend the Secretary of State asked me to say that no statement on this matter can at present be made without detriment to the public service. Mr. Bryce asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he could state when the papers would probably be presented. Sir J. Fergusson said he did not think it would be possible to lay papers on the table for some time.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION IN INDIA.

Dr. Cameron, having obtained leave in the usual way, moved the adjournment of the House "for the purpose of calling attention to a definite matter of urgent public importance—namely, the retention by the Government of Bombay in judicial and administrative offices of magistrates and officials who have sworn that they corruptly purchased their positions by means of bribes, and whom the Judges of the High Court of Judicature of the Presidency have pronounced to be legally disqualified by their corruption from retaining office." The proceedings, the hon. member said, arose out of the charges against Mr. Crawford, who occupied a prominent position in the Civil Service of India. He had frequently called attention to the subject, but had obtained no satisfactory information. He wanted to know the principle upon which the Government of India were dealing with the men who had been guilty of corruption. If they promised to retain in office these men, who admitted that they had purchased their positions as magistrates by bribes, they were not acting up to the terms of their arrangement, because some men had been dismissed, while others had been removed to different districts, and their duties discharged by clerks. The judges of the High Court who had expressed an opinion on this matter had declared that the retention of these native mamlatdars in the service was illegal, and a contravention of the constitution. The Government in the papers laid before Parliament had ignored the opinion of the Judges, and had in fact presented a one-sided view of the case.

Sir J. Gorst said it would be more conducive to the interests of the Indian Empire if hon. members waited until the action of the Secretary of State was complete, and then expressed an opinion as to whether he had rightly exercised the functions imposed on him. The position of affairs in the matter to which the hon. member had called attention was a difficult one from the first, because, in order to obtain evidence to lay before the Crawford Commission, the Government of Bombay had promised immunity from prosecution to any person who gave evidence, and, in cases of payment for promotion or to obtain or avoid transfers, immunity was guaranteed from official or departmental punishment or loss, subject to the stipulation that they told the truth. This was before the subject came under the cognisance of the Secretary of State. While he agreed it was a great misfortune that such an indemnity was given, he would remind the House that the whole government of Bombay would have been thrown into confusion had the Secretary of State repudiated the engagement. By the order of the Secretary of State, however, all those who had purchased office had been suspended from the exercise of judicial functions, and the question whether they should retain office at all deserved, and would receive, the anxious consideration of the Secretary of State when the full information had arrived from India to enable him to form a correct judgment. The Government of Bombay had not retained in office any official whom they had found to be corrupt. He was extremely sorry that this question had been brought forward without notice, because if he had only had half an hour's previous intimation he would have been able, by reference to documents, to have given a fuller and clearer reply. He could, however, assure the House that if the matter were left in the hands of the Secretary for India he would take care that no injustice was done.

Mr. Bradlaugh said it might be that the Secretary of State was not kept so full informed as he should be by the Government of India; but in this matter the materials were ample. Some of the officials implicated had been dismissed, some degraded, and some placed in high offices in the revenue department; the poorest had suffered and the richest escaped. He trusted the hon. member for Glasgow would not divide the House on the mere question of adjournment, but he admitted that the scandals required ventilation, and he hoped that the Secretary of State would not plead ignorance of the minutes embodying the facts.

Mr. Baumann said it was a remarkable confession of unreadiness to plead that the Government of India had not had time to make up its mind, seeing that the matter had been before it since February or March last. The allegations made were very serious, and it was to be regretted that a small branch of an important case was brought before the House in this way. He should take any opportunity the forms of the House afforded him on the Indian Budget of calling further attention to the management of these prosecutions by Lord Reay's Government, whose action had been most unjust and vindictive.

Mr. Bryce regretted that the subject had been brought forward without notice, but while admitting the gravity of the case and the necessity for careful investigation, he thought the corruption of the mamlutdars was not so serious as was supposed, and, dwelling upon the difficulties of the case, he exonerated Lord Reay from any blame in regard to the manner in which he had dealt with it.

Sir. G. Campbell and Sir W. Plowden also spoke, after which the motion for the adjournment was withdrawn.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	cts.	Fort. In.	cts.	Esplanade. In.	cts.	Colaba. In.	cts.
Previously registered.	57	50	62	44	61	20	54	18
Aug. 9, Friday	...		...		...		0	11
" 10, Saturday	0	31	0	23	0	24	0	12
" 11, Sunday	0	12	0	8	0	4	...	
Total	57	93	62	75	61	48	54	41
Total of corresponding date last year	48	56	42	16	47	24	45	64
Total of corresponding date of 1887	61	77	62	8	58	38	58	2

HOME REMITTANCES.

[OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.]

Weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1889-90...£14,689,900
Remitted from 1st April 1889 to 3rd August 1889 ....£ 5,722,600
Balance to be remitted from 4th August 1889 to 31st March 1890..........£ 8,967,300

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 8.

10 p.m. ... ... 80·8

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9.

6 a.m. ... ... 80·4
10 a.m. ... ... 83·8
2 p.m. ... ... 83·8
4 p.m. ... ... 84·3

The following Bengal notifications are gazetted:—Mr. C. Cuthbertson, officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial and Municipal Departments, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 5th proximo. Mr. F. J. Monahan, officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajmehal, Southal Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial and Municipal Departments, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. Cuthbertson, or until further orders. Lieutenant-Colonel W. Hopkinson, officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Barrackpore, and Judge of the Small Cause Court in that Cantonment, is allowed leave for eighty days' under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved. Mr. H. H. Risley, Deputy Commissioner, on special duty, is allowed furlough for seven months, under article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd instant.

A native paper, dealing with "the dangers of the forward policy of the Government of India," remarks:—"Lord Lansdowne's Government has introduced a fresh element of danger by its recent *coup de main* in Kashmir. We cannot, under the circumstances, too strongly urge the Government to restore Kashmir to its rightful owner. Disregard of native opinion in such matters is always fraught with serious peril to the State, and we yet hope that the Viceroy will see his way to mend his course in Kashmir before it is too late to do so.'

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

RUSSIA AND THE BLACK SEA.

General von der Roop, Governor of Odessa, is reported to have expressed himself recently to the following effect:—"Russia," he said, "is seriously preparing herself for war. She will do her utmost to defer it so long as she is without a strong navy in the Black Sea. A strong naval force there is absolutely necessary, because without it every Eastern war must ave the same issue as the last. Whenever we may ppear before the gates of Constantinople, we shall ain be opposed by the redoubtable English fleet, hich will again force us to retire. Moreover, in case war with Austria, we shall be forced to direct e main body of our army towards the Geran frontier, which will expose our own southern ontier and our Black Sea ports to the tender mercies of foreign fleets." This statement, it is said, has been supplemented by another from General Constantinovitch, Governor of Kischineff, who, on the occasion of the inspection of the Russian Black Sea Fleet, at which General Roop and other high Russian officers were likewise present, said it was necessary to create a free port at Reni, on the Danube, and to assist as much as possible Prince Gagarin's Danube Navigation Company. At the same time this officer drew attention to Bessarabia, which he called the connecting link between Russia and the Slav Principalities, opening the way to Constantinople. The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* believes that these frank avowals on the part of officers holding such influential positions are perfectly genuine.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN SERVIA AND BULGARIA.

The Servian Government has decided to create ight new artillery batteries of Bange cannon, each attery to consist of eight guns. These guns are to e ordered in France. As military expenditure of this escription corresponds very ill with the financial ircumstances of a country which has for years had nnual deficits averaging 20,000,000f. in its Budget, ne discovers without any surprise in the official *Gazette* of Belgrade a circular, dated July 16, from the Finance Minister to the collector of taxes, ordering that taxes shall be collected with the utmost strictness, and that rigorous measures shall be used against all persons in arrear. These are the first-fruits of Radical government. Last autumn the Radicals were shrieking through the land that no army was needed in a country the independence of which was amply guaranteed by treaties. Now these same Radicals, in office, are proposing to double and treble the military burdens of the kingdom. The Bulgarian Government has decided to adopt the Mannlicher repeating rifle, and to establish a small-arms factory within the principality.

The Porte is said to have received intelligence from Belgrade to the effect that Russia is prepared to furnish the Servians with arms and ammunition should the contingency arise of Servia making a demand for such assistance. It is further stated that such war material would be furnished by Russia on credit without any demand or pressure for payment at the moment.

M. Persiani, the Russian Minister to Servia, has arrived at St. Petersburg from Belgrade. He is reported to be the bearer of a letter from King Alexander to the Czar, thanking the Emperor for the kindly feelings manifested by him towards Servia.

KING MILAN'S RETURN.

The Sofia correspondent of the *Times* hears that King Milan, on his way to Servia on Tuesday, 23rd ult., stated that, acting under advice from Austria and Germany, he would endeavour to recover supreme power, in order to do away with the anarchy which threatens the country.

King Milan returned to Belgrade on Wednesday morning, and was received at the railway station by King Alexander and a number of high functionaries and diplomatic representatives. A number of prominent citizens were also present, and cheered His Majesty as he alighted from the train. The Metropolitan Michael was present. King Milan shook hands with him, thus openly testifying that he and the Archbishop, who was so long his sturdiest enemy, have become reconciled. King Milan is represented to have said to the Metropolitan Michael that he had returned not to plot against the Constitution, but to watch over the education of his son, the right to do which was guaranteed him by the new Constitution. Finally, he declared it to be his wish to let all bygones sleep, and called upon all those standing around him, both clergymen and laymen, to work loyally for the weal of Servia.

When King Milan did the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* the honour of receiving him on March 22 last, he spoke certain words about his relations with Russia which, for obvious reasons (says the correspondent), could not be published at the time, but which becomes a duty to make public, in the ex-King's own interest and defence, now that His Majesty lies under the suspicion of acting uncandidly towards Austria-Hungary. The King said:—"I have been accused of receiving money from Russia to abdicate, and you yourself have reported this absurd rumour. I tell you there is no sense of justice in it. You well know that I have always been Russia's enemy, and that I have paid dearly for my hostility. Do you think that I should now stultify the policy of my whole reign by taking a bribe from the country whose agents have made it impossible for me to govern in peace?" After this it was suggested to the King that as His Majesty was in the prime of life, he would probably not resign himself to a career of idleness. The King smiled, and said, "A man does not dethrone his own son." "But your Majesty might be called upon to act as your son's guardian and adviser." "If my son should require my guardianship and advice he would certainly have them," said the King briskly. "Certainly I will stand by him at all times, and to the best of my ability." The above words may furnish a clue to King Milan's present intentions.

DISQUIETING RUMOURS IN THE CAUCASUS.

The Russian Government is about to distribute 315,383 dessiatines of land among the Mussulman population of Kabarda, in Caucasia. [A dessiatine is equal to 2·69972 English acres.] It has been noticed that such largesses towards Mahommedan subjects have been rare during the present reign. In former reigns they were always resorted to on the eve of conflicts with Turkey, and by way of offering the Czar's Mussulman subjects an inducement to remain quiet.

The *Standard* correspondent at Erzeroum describes the news from the Caucasus as somewhat disquieting. During the last few weeks movements of Russian troops, of a nature altogether unusual at this season of the year, have been steadily going on between the Turkish frontier and the line Kutais-Tiflis-Alexandropol-Erivan. The number of troops of all arms concentrated within that region is now, adds the correspondent, estimated to amount to about 80,000, and it is reported that more are on the way. All this is the more strange as no local or international complications are known which would account for it.

TURKEY AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The Porte has issued, or is about to issue, a circular to its diplomatic agents abroad, stating that it has not made any departure from its policy of neutrality, and will not do so in any circumstances. The report that the Turkish Government was leaning towards the Triple Alliance, with the idea of joining it, is declared (writes the *Times* Constantinople correspondent) to be without foundation, and has certainly caused annoyance in high Government circles.

THE IMPERIAL INTERVIEWS.

It now appears that not only the Austrian Emperor, but the Czar, is to visit the German Emperor at Berlin in the course of next month, for the long-expected official announcement as to the return visit of the Czar has at length been received from St. Petersburg. The place of meeting may be Berlin or Kiel, but nothing on this point is yet known. The date of the meeting, according to some reports, will be the 22nd, 23rd or 24th August.

THE POPE AND ITALY.

The question of the withdrawal of the Pope from Italy in default of the concession of some form of temporal power, which is just now in an acute phase, is one that is sure from time to time to recur until it is definitely settled by the withdrawal of the Pope, or by the alternative of his expulsion by the Italian Government, for this is also a possible solution, says the *Times* correspondent at Venice. The recent declaration of one of the Clerical organs, that, if he goes, he will soon return as Pope King, is, perhaps, only bluster; but there is no doubt that it represents the opinion of a large number of devout Catholics, as being their conclusion on the firm belief that the Italian Government represents the gates of hell, and that it is indicated in the Divine promise that they shall not prevail against the Church. On this issue the nation may be considered as divided into three parties, of which the largest, and possibly the majority of the whole, is, I believe, tolerably indifferent to the Church. The members of it are proud of the Papacy as an Italian institution, but far more proud of Italy; and if compelled to choose between the withdrawal of the Pope from Italy and the break-up of the Italian kingdom, they would very much prefer the former. They are content to be considered good Catholics, but their faith is only a formality, and conformity is always reconciled with convenience. This might be called the Centre. The Right or Clerical party exhibits a marked grade, the extreme wing being intensely aggressive and animated by an unquestioning faith in the intervention of Divine Providence and the certain restoration of the temporal power, by a miracle, if necessary, and being disposed to provoke the conflict rather than avoid it. From this to the Centre it falters progressively in faith and cools down in combativeness, but will always obey the Head of the Church, and if he says that the temporal power is necessary to the well-being of the Church, will maintain that view, though in many cases unable to see why. The extreme estimate of the strength of this party, including both sexes, is between three and four millions. The Left is also an aggressive party, but the differences between it and the Right are many. There is almost no gradation, and the entire party may be considered as desiring the collision, the immediate result of which will be the expulsion of the Pope; for humanly speaking, this seems certain. This party is already in possession of the civil power and able to effect the expulsion of the Pope if so disposed. I suppose there is no doubt that Signor Crispi regards the Vatican as the worst enemy of Italy, and though, as I have long ago said, I do not believe that he desires the expulsion *per se*, he considers that the present counsellors of His Holiness would be dangerous guests in the case of a war, and he will cause the Vatican to be evacuated before hostilities. But I believe that as regards the effects of the war between the extreme parties he may be regarded as absolutely indifferent. He has certainly a control over the Left, and will not permit direct and personal attacks on or insults of the Pope.

The collision is inevitable, and the more's the pity; but the moral advantage, so far as the sympathy of Europe is concerned, will always incline to the party attacked. The Radicals weaken their own case by gratuitous aggression on the Pope. He is in the eyes of the world at large an object of respect, if not of religious reverence; and those who, from religious hostility, would on their own part attack him—the extreme Protestants—have no sympathy with Italian freethinkers. It is not unlikely that the Pope will soon leave Rome, bon gre, mal gre, and I doubt whether he will ever return. Needless contumely on the part of Italians will only, therefore, add dignity to his exile and political fall. As to the temporal power, so far as I know English Catholics regret as impolitic the propaganda for its restoration. They can only be made to feel otherwise by a policy of gratuitous indignity towards the Head of their Church. He is a guest to whom the Italians should bid God-speed on his departure; but the idea that seems to prevail with the Clericals, that the nation which gives him an asylum will be regarded as an enemy of Italy by the Italians, is utterly without foundation. Austria has already offered him his choice of several cities, and if England were to offer him Malta, or Spain a reverential welcome, neither the one nor the other would be regarded as less the friend of Italy, or as less interested in the stability of the kingdom of Italy, which has become an object of the highest European interest. An enormous majority of the Italians would gladly see the Pope in a position of the highest dignity, but not at the expense of the unity of Italy. If the Pope leaves Rome he will never come back, except as the Head of the Italian Church, unless the world begins to move backwards.

THE DISTURBANCES IN CRETE.

Intelligence from Crete states that the authorities of Vamos and Cidonia have been expelled by the insurgents, and that the latter have burned the archives. The Turkish and Christian peasants were seized with panic, and fled to Retymo. It is added that since the departure of Mahmoud Djelal-ed-Din Pasha, the Ottoman Commissioner, no steps have been taken by the Porte towards the pacification of this island, and that the situation has become more serious. Fears are entertained in the island that should the Ottoman Government delay conceding reforms, a coalition of parties will be effected with the object of demanding the annexation of Crete by Greece.

Telegrams from Constantinople and Athens on Cretans affairs, says the *Times* Vienna correspondent, writing under yesterday's date, speak of disturbances at Sphakia, Retimo, Milata, and Sidera, which would seem to show that revolts have spread over the whole island. At Retimo, an insurrectionary junta has been formed, and has addressed an angry remonstrance to the Greek Government asking whether at a moment like this King George ought to be taking his pleasure in Paris. The memorialists say that they regard His Majesty's conduct as a proof of unworthy callousness regarding their sufferings, and they conclude by saying that they shall henceforth invoke British protection. Among all the Mussulmans of the island there is a demand for British protection. Among the Christians opinions are divided, but while the majority desires in a lukewarm way annexation to Greece, the minority is for independence under British protection. The insurgents at Retimo and Cape Sidera hoisted the Union Jack with Queen Victoria's portrait. At Milata the police were assaulted to the cry of "Long live England!" and a band played "God save the Queen." At a meeting between Christians and Mussulmans at Canea on Sunday the Mussulmans proposed that the island should give itself to England for ten years, and that a plebiscite should then pronounce on its future destinies. The examae of Cyprus, Egypt, and India under British rule was cited by various speakers, but the motion was eventually defeated by a narrow majority in favour of annexation to Greece, with an independent local government, an independent army, and an independent navy for the island.

CRITICAL INCIDENT AT ZANZIBAR.

On Friday evening, 19th ult., and again early on Saturday morning some of the Sultan's Persian soldiers gathered round the British flagstaff in the city of Zanzibar claiming protection. They stated that they wanted the Sultan either to dismiss the present Persian commander or themselves, and demanded the protection of the British Consul in order that they might not be committed to prison. Ultimately Mr. Gerald Portal, the acting British Consul-General, and General Matthews accompanied the malcontents to the palace, in order to bring the matter before the Sultan. They had to pass through a large crowd of irregulars who had been attracted to the scene, and were vowing to massacre all the Persians, being restrined with difficulty. The Sultan, on being informed of the state of affairs, immediately complied with Mr. Portal's proposal to send some of the Persians on board the British war-vessel Agamemnon and others to the fort, there to await the arrival of the mail steamer. It is the general opinion that the intervention of Mr. Portal and General Matthews occurred at a critical moment, and was the means of preventing a massacre of the Persians.

TURMOIL IN FRANCE.

In Paris, a fresh manifesto, bearing the signatures of General Boulanger, Count Dillon, and M. P. Rochefort, was published on Sunday (21st ult.). It reads as follows:—

"To the French electors.—We have disdained to reply to the absurd calumnies against us, concocted by the Ministers, who stand convicted of peculation, and a dishonoured public prosecutor. We did not wish to appear to accept a role in the odious comedy which has been going on for some months past. Our abstention is justified to-day, for the facts themselves have spoken in our defence. The High Court and the Government at first attempted to extort from honourable officers in our army lying denunciations against their former chief, but, repulsed with indignation in this quarter, these bribers of witnesses have not hesitated to address themselves to persons undergoing judicial punishment, whom they even brought out in the cells of the Mazas prisons to obtain from them the false depositions which they needed. It was the money of the taxpayer with which, by their own avowal, they paid for such evidence, and these are the miserable prevaricators who accuse the former Minister of War of having distributed the deniers of the State. Public disgust has already condemned these malefactors, and the justice of the country will overtake them. They appeal to the penal code, but the outcome of their infamous machinations has been that they could bring absolutely nothing against us, nor could they have obtained the slightest proof, of however trivial a character. They would not have thus risked the Assize Court by plunging into the Maisons Centrals in order to negotiate with forgers. It is you, dear fellow-countrymen, who constitute the judges between us and these thieves. We await with confidence the sentence which you will soon pronounce, and from which the bandits who fear its near approach attempt in vain to escape. Long live regenerated France! Long live the honest Republic!—(Signed) General Boulanger, Arthur Dillon, Henri Rochefort.

FIGHT BETWEEN BOULANGISTS AND ANARCHISTS.

A correspondent writes:—There was a tremendous disturbance at a meeting held at Troyes, in the Department of the Aube, under Boulangist auspices, on Sunday. About 2,000 persons—the majority of whom were supporters of the General—were present. M. Laisant, who presided, and M. Millevoye, had both delivered speeches, which were listened to with attention by the audience, when suddenly 200 Anarchists began to assault the Boulangists, and to attempt to take the platform by storm. Blows were exchanged freely, and several persons were badly hurt. The behaviour of the Anarchists continued to be most aggressive. They sang the "Carmagnole," and strove to break up the meeting. At length the Boulangists, who were compelled in self-defence to resort to energetic measure, gained the upper hand, and an "order of the day" favourable to the Boulangist candidates at the elections was carried. I have just had this account from an eye-witness, who says that for some time the tumult was simply indescribable. The Boulangists from the first had maintained a scrupulously quiet attitude.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

There was a crowded attendance in the Commission Court on Tuesday (23rd ult.) in expectation of the cross-examination of Mr. Parnell. The hon. member arrived early, and was followed by many prominent Nationalist members.

THE LAND LEAGUE BOOKS.

Mr. Parnell was examined by the Attorney-General. Since you were examined in May, have you made any personal inquiries about the Land League books?

Witness—Yes. I asked Mr. Lewis to subpœna Mr. Maloney to produce any books that might be in his possession, and I also asked him to see Mr. Maloney and ascertain whether he knew anything about them.

You havn't personally seen Mr. Maloney or questioned him?—No.

Nor any other person formerly in the employ of the Land League?—I have not seen anybody, but my Parliamentary colleagues.

Examined as to the accounts of the League, witness said that from 1881 to 1883 he practically had no accounts, except the one at the Hibernian Bank in the names of himself, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, and Mr. Dillon. There were several trustees of the money belonging to the League in Paris about 1883. Mr. Biggar and he believed Egan was also one. He could not undertake to say that Egan remained a trustee up to 1885. Did not recollect that new trustees were appointed in that year. Egan might still be a trustee. He could not say what was the amount of the moneys invested in his name in France. It might be £50,000, or £100,000, or £150,000.

The Attorney-General: Is there any account of the money?

Witness: I don't know.

The Attorney-General: But you are a man of business, and surely——

Mr Parnell: I am not a man of business, and never was.

Have you made any inquiries as to what became of the Ladies' Land League books?—I have not taken any steps whatever, and do not intend to take any. From an examination of the expert's evidence, I have come to the conclusion that Mr. Egan took the books relating to the Land League expenditure between 16th October 1879 and 4th February 1881 with him when he went to Paris. I came to that conclusion a few days ago. In examining the cash-books, I found they commenced in February 1881, thus leaving the period from the date of the foundation of the Land League without any books at all. I know that the cash-books were kept in the usual way in the offices of the Land League, and I recollect that Mr. Egan did not take the books showing the expenditure with him to Davies.

In reply to further questions Mr. Parnell said: As I learned that the practice of defending prisoners by the League was growing up, I did my best to discourage it. It is very likely that I communicated with Mr. Arthur O'Connor on the subject. As early as August 1882 I found that everything was in a state of disorganisation, so I thought it was high time to put the office under proper supervision. I don't know anything about the financial business of the League except in a general way. In August 1882 the Ladies' Land League were responsible for deciding who should receive payments for sustenance or other purposes. I cannot recollect the names of the persons who prepared the list of suspects to receive relief.

The Attorney-General pointed out that James Mullett, Edward M'Caffrey, Daniel Curley, and James Carey, who were charged in connection with the Phœnix Park murders, had received relief. Witness: I knew nothing of the charges made against these men but if I had known, I would not have been able to interfere. They were all entitled to receive the funds, and the Government permitted them to do so. I have not seen Mr. Maloney since my last examination. I understand that Mr. Lewis subpœnaed him. The Parliamentary Fund was opened about 1886. I should say that the fund was not opened before 1885. Members of Parliament, as a class, were first paid in 1885. There were casual payments made since about 1880, but they were very small. The first stimulus to the fund for the payment of members was when we assisted Lord Salisbury to throw out the Government of Mr. Gladstone. (Laughter.)

By Mr. T. Harrington: A caterer was appointed at each jail to serve the suspects, and in many cases cheques were sent direct to the caterers.

The President: You have mentioned Messrs. Munro as keeping the trust funds in Paris. Have you any objection to give a direction to Messrs. Munro to let us see the account?

Mr. Parnell: I must decline to give any authority which would disclose the nature and extent of our resources at present. It is a matter of considerable importance to keep in secretin view of the future political movements.

The President: I have nothing to do with your motives. I understand you decline?

Mr. Parnell: I decline to give any information which will disclose the nature and extent of our reserve resources in Paris. I do not desire that that nformation should be given either to friend or foe.

THE COMMISSION ADJOURNS.

Further evidence was heard before the Commission on Thursday, 25th ult., and then, after remarks by Sir Henry James and Mr. Sexton.

The President said: I need scarcely say that, so far as we are concerned, it would have been a very great relief to us to have felt that this matter had been brought to a conclusion, with the exception of the report which it is our duty to make. But I think the reasons urged by Sir Henry James justify our acceding to his request—viz., that the speeches on the one side should have the same privileges as those of the other; and because I think the application made by Mr. Sexton is perfectly reasonable, that the speeches should be reserved until after the long vacation, Now, the question is on what particular day shall we resume?

Mr. Justice Smith having suggested the first day of the term, the President said: Very well, we will say on the first day of the sitting.

Mr. Sexton: Do I understand that the evidence on both sides is closed?

The President explained that, of course, the Commissioners had power to call for further evidence; but with regard to the parties on both sides no application, unless it was very exceptional, to give additional evidence would be entertained.

The Attorney-General remarked that, of course, no application unless under very exceptional circumstances would be made so far as he was concerned.

The Commission then adjourned at a quarter to twelve until Thursday, October 24.

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDER.

The neighbourhood of Castle-alley, the scene of the murder, was again thrown into the wildest excitement the night last mail left by an attempt to take the life of another woman. About ten o'clock the cries of a woman were heard in East Aldgate, and in a few moments about a thousand persons made for the spot whence the cries came. It appeared that a man and woman were seen to approach a dark portion of the thoroughfare near the Aldgate East Station. The man had a seafaring appearance, was of medium height, and wore a slouch hat, which gave him a foreign appearance. A quarrel appeared to arise, and the man throwing the woman on the ground, seized her by the hair with one hand, and with the other produced a knife, with which he commenced to attack her. Her screams of "Jack the Ripper!" and "Murder!" quickly attracted attention, and the woman was found struggling vigorously with her assailant. Her face was covered with blood. Amongst those who first arrived were several members of the local Vigilance Association, who have only just recommenced their work; and before the man had time to get far he was seized. The man had still the knife in his hand, and it was some time before he could be deprived of it. A number of officers, both of the City and Metropolitan force, were soon on the scene, and when they came up the man was bleeding profusely from wounds inflicted by the mob, who had raised the cry of "Lynch him?" and were throwing all kinds of missiles at the exhausted prisoner. Under a strong escort he was got to the Commercial-street Police-station, where he was charged. When asked why he drew the dagger he replied, "in self-defence." He said he was a sailor, and that he arrived from South Shields about a week ago. When asked where he was on the morning of the 17th inst. he said he could not say. On being searched a smaller knife was found in his possession, together with a sea man's discharge. The prisoner was subsequently released, the woman having declined to prefer any charge against him.

Under the terms of a contract which has just been closed between the Government of Brazil and Vice-Admiral de Jacequay, of the Brazilian Navy, two new lines of steam communication are to be immediately established between Brazil and European ports.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s, 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33 Farringdon-Road, London, England.

ARRIVAL OF H.M.S. DART.

"Right Glad" was the expression heard on all sides ashore on the 1st ult., when the signals at the Flagstaff indicated the approach of the little surveying yacht H.M.S. Dart, and it found an echo on board as strong as any expression ever was echoed by a crew of blue jackets after making a passage between a New Zealand port and Sydney. When the news of one of the Dart's boats having washed ashore near the North Cape of New Zealand was received several days ago there were not wanting those who felt a thrill of fear that in that news was evidence of another marine calamity, and that another shipwreck horror had added another half hundred to the great unnumbered lost of those who go down to the sea in ships. It may be remembered that a less despondent view of the matter was taken in the comments appended to the cable news of it in this journal, and it will also be remembered that the Admiral, also Captain Tynte Hammill, and other high naval officials, were reluctant to believe that the finding of the Dart's boat, the life-belts, carpenter's tools, and the provisions, pointed conclusively to the loss of the schooner herself. The bad weather, in their judgment, sufficiently explained a delay in the vessel's arrival here up to a period of 21 days. That time expired on Thursday last week, and the Orlando left last Saturday, partly with the object of looking for the little craft, so that it may fairly be considered the naval authorities were in a measure sharing the serious misgivings which had taken hold of the mind of a section of the public as to the vessel's whereabouts.

The Dart rounding to in Farm Cove on Sunday afternoon was the signal for a rush of boats from the shore to put off with all speed to meet her. There was a little excitement on the water which communicated itself to the strollers along the foreshore. Then the now world-renowned ship H.M.S. Calliope made some special signals congratulating the little vessel upon her safe appearance once more in Farm Cove, and H.M.S. Lizard probably followed suit. One of the first aboard after her arrival was Mr. Shearston, whose work amongst the blue jackets, and as superintendent of the Royal Naval Home, has earned him much popularity. Mr. Sherston says he began to despair, and his welcome shake of the hands among the crew was more than usually hearty on Sunday. Upon a close inspection there is not wanting evidence that she has come through a severe ordeal. Fearful seas have not only tossed her about literally as a cork, but have assailed her with such fury as must have made the stoutest heart aboard her quail. A look at her port davits for an instant is sufficient. There the huge masses of wrought iron have been doubled up as completely as though struck while at white heat by an immense steam hammer. It was more than a man's life was worth to be forward when that sea struck the Dart. On the 12th ultimo, that is just six days after the Dart left Auckland, an exciting incident occurred. Two of the crew, George Woolings and E. Mercer, while furling the mainsail fell overboard. It was 1-45 a.m. at the time, and the craft was under steam. Lifebuoys were thrown out, the engines were stopped and reversed, the trysail in, a lifeboat launched and manned, and away. Both men were picked up, the boat returned, was hoisted up, and the Dart, quoting the log-book, "at 2-15 proceeded on her course." The men were dreadfully exhausted, but restoratives quickly applied were successful, and both are now none the worse for their immersion. The extraordinary length of the Dart's passage—24 days—is due to a remarkable continuance of most severe adverse gales. A look over her log-book reveals something after the following:—"Hove-to under reefed storm trysail," ditto next day, the day after, and so on for three or four days; split foresail to pieces," "split and carried away mainsail," "big sea stove in sea-boat," "inner jib blew away from bolt ropes." Entry on entry similar to the foregoing occurs throughout the trip across, and the report of Lieutenant Frederick below sufficiently shows by the loss of boats and other damage the terrible storm the little vessel has faced. To her sea-going qualities in heavy weather is due much, but no small amount of credit is due to her crew for bringing her through it and into port without the loss of her spars. This will be the better understood when it is mentioned that the rigging newly set up in Auckland is so slack that great care had to be exercised to prevent the masts going over the side.

The crew, it may be mentioned, are new to the vessel, and indeed to the station, having joined the Dart at Auckland just before the present voyage. The first storm they met with on the 8th ultimo, off the New Zealand coast when the first boat went, was bad enough they thought, but the one of the 25th off the Australian coast was worse. The Dart's last previous trip across to Auckland was done in 10 days, and that included time spent in taking soundings. Glancing at the course the vessel made from Auckland to Sydney as shown upon the chart, it is found that from the 21st ultimo to the 28th (vessel hove-to most of the time) she made actually seven miles only, that is, as reducing the distance of her position from this port. For a week's work the record is decidedly uncommon. With nearly every stitch of canvas used up, and only two tons of coal in her bunkers, things were becoming rather serious with her, and it is as well she is in, more particularly seeing that her fresh-water supply was dependent upon her condensers, and the latter equally dependent on the fuel supply. Her daily report of the run across is as follows:—June 6, at 7 a.m., weighed and proceeded under steam. Wind fresh E.N.E., and heavy sea until near Cape Brett, when it dropped calm, and the breeze afterwards came in from the westward. On the 7th was off the North Cape of New Zealand. The barometer began to fall rapidly, and the wind shifted to the northward, with cloudy and threatening weather. At 9-30 p.m. a very heavy squall (force 8) struck the ship and spilt the inner jib. Then a sudden lull, with confused sea, while the rain fell in torrents. Wind blew all round the compass for about half an hour, when it settled down in N. W. by N., freshening to a gale (force 9). Squalls very sharp, and heavy, confused sea, barometer still falling. June 8—At 4.30 a.m., barometer 28·98, and then began to rise steadily, wind veering to westward. At 7-30 a.m., when clear of Cape Maria Van Diemen, a whaleboat was washed away from the davits, and the gaff foresail split to ribbons. Set close-reefed mainsail, but that split also. Under-reefed staysail and foretopsail. Wind fell to force 5·7, but still to westward at midnight. Kept ship on starboard tack under steam and sail to work off the land. By noon of June 9 the wind hauled round to S. W. by S., barometer steadily rising to 29·54. So wore ship, and set double-reefed mainsail. The staysail split in the afternoon, and the wind shifted, weather clearing, but the heavy confused sea still running, prevented making much headway. June 10 and 11—Beating to windward against westerly winds under steam and sail, swell gradually moderating. June 12—Wind round to southward, but very light, and by 9 p.m. quite calm. On June 13—though the barometer was very high (30·35), the wind sprang up from northward steadily freshening. So made sail and stopped the engines, barometer then began to fall rapidly and sea got up. June 14—At 2 p.m. the ship broached to and washed away the port, entry-port, so hove her to on starboard. Tack until 5 p.m. (barometer 29·64), when it fell suddenly calm and down came the rain. Got pooped by heavy sea, but no damage was done; got up steam and steered for Sydney. By midnight a light breeze sprang up from N.W., but soon veered to westward, though was able to steam against it. On June 16—Experienced a heavy confused swell, principally from westward, so it must have been blowing hard somewhere in that direction. From rounding on the 17th to 6 a.m. on the 25th, beating under sail alone against westerly breezes. Sailmaker busy repairing sails, which he found so very rotten, splitting almost as soon as set. On the 21st got into the easterly current, which being warmer than the air by several degrees, caused constant sharp squalls of wind and rain. Barometer very steady between 29·85 and 30 degrees. June 25—At 6 a.m., the wind suddenly veered to southward, and soon freshened to a strong gale. Double-reefed topsail and inner jib both split, and another whaler was washed away from davits. Heavy sea running. At 3·30 p.m. hove to on the port tack under foretrysail, and treble-reefed mainsail. Heavy squalls of wind and rain all the afternoon and evening, barometer wonderfully steady, between 29·85 and 29·90. At midnight the foretrysail blew away from the mast, and had to take it in. On June 26—Was hove to all day on the port tack under treble-reefed mainsail, scandalised and well triced up, ship riding very comfortably and shipping but little water, in spite of a heavy sea running. At 8 p.m. hove the ship to eastward. June 27—Weather moderating, but still heavy squalls of wind and rain, barometer rising slowly. At 1 p.m. wore ship to the westward. Next day the weather cleared up, and wind fell calm in the evening; so furled sail and steamed to the southward. Thence moderate to arrival—*Sydney Mail*.

The team of English amateur cricketers to visit India at the close of the present season has been finally chosen. It will consist of Lord Hawke, G. F. Vernon, H. W. Forster, H. Philipson, G. H. Goldney, H. E. Rhodes, J. H. Hornsby, F. L. Shand, T. K. Tapling, M. P., A. E. Leatham, J. G. Walker, E. M. Lawson-Smith, and E. R. de Little. The team will sail on Oct. 31st by a P. and O. steamer to Colombo, where, it is understood, the first match will be played.

A PILGRIMAGE TO RECANATI.

However dull of wit the grandsires of the present inhabitants of Recanati, their grandsons reason with fair intelligence. They assume that the stranger who appears in their midst can have but one aim—to visit Casa Leopardi in order to see where "the poor poet," as they call him, was born. Yet their city is a quaint old place, well worth visiting for itself. It caps the summit of a steep isolated hillock, and has high walls, and sturdaly portals of a feudal stamp. Four or five miles to the east of it is the Adriatic—a sea of many moods and colours. The city of Ancona is but little more distant. West, across a broken valley, rich in olives, vines, and fig trees, are the snowy Apennines, pregnant with those bitter blasts which cut poor Leopardi to the bone. North and south, a number of lateral spurs from the central range fall into hills like Recanati's hills, crested with sombre cities like Recanati, all looking down upon a fertile, well-cultivated land, tracked here and there with white stony river-beds, broadening towards the sea and void of water save during the time of the melting of the snow. Viewed from afar, Recanati, too, is picturesque. The white roads climb to it, and one passes morsels of Papal aqueducts of old times amid the scrub by th highway. The bullock-carts of the neighbourho (painted in arabesque, crimson and blue) groan creasingly as they toil towards its gates. The air bracing, and the outlook over the Marca country low delightful.

But within the city walls it is different. T houses are of the barrack kind, tall, with small w dows, and so cramped together that the streets are dark and gloomy as a pent mountain ravine. Moreov the water that falls headlong upon the wayfarer fr the upper stories of the houses is not as crystalline a mountain stream. There are divers public squa in Recanati, more or less spacious. In the middle the chief of them is a marble statue of Leopardi. is as discreditable, and even abhorrent, a work of ar as the world contains. Leopardi's relatives protested against the thing because of its absolute unlikeness. But the worthies of Recanati, who scoffed and heaved the shoulder at Giacomo while he was alive, insisted upon the monument when they heard that all the rest of Italy was hailing him in memory as the genius of the age—a star too bright "to illumine the earth for long," and the like. And so there it stands, with sundry new municipal buildings of an ambitious design staring at it.

Leaving the Piazza Giacomo Leopardi, and passing the Gimnasio Comunale Giacomo Leopardi, one goes by a long dark street towards the ancestral house of the poet. At the doors of their caves of dwellings the people on either hand peer forth from their spinning wheels or woolwork like mice from their holes, wholly unaccustomed to strange footfalls. I ask the way twice or thrice, and my respondent in each case travails in vain attempt to convey an adequate idea of the splendour of Casa Leopardi—"a great palace, fine garden of oranges; much grass; magnificent," &c. One of them vouchsafes the information that the Count Giacomo was a famous man, but he looks towards the statue while he speaks as if to point to the source of his convictions. The prophet or poet is seldom of much account in his own country. And seldom, too, does the poet accept with resignation the local neglect or worse that is thus his due. Leopardi, for example, was never tired of girding at the Recanatese. . . "My churlish native town. . . a mean and boorish race, to whom knowledge and learning are unknown terms, and often the subject of mirth and mockery." Palazzo Leopardi is at the end of the street, and fronts a placid little square of purpled houses, over which on the one side it looks towards the sea. Inland the view is of the Apennines, with the orchard of Recanati on the slope of the hill in the immedia foreground. The building is large and stately, ada ed to accommodate the many bachelor members of family who, after the Italian mode, find their portic until death, in the ancestral home. Its own garde half encircle it, south and west; and the oranges a lemons of its trees hang over its lofty walls. A chur with two bells, one above the other just beneath th weathercock, is on one side of the square, and severa other churches, with clocks in their towers, are within sight of the house. A wrought-iron gate leads into a cool sunless courtyard, whence, on the left, by a colonnade of whitewashed pillars, one passes sundry inscriptions and heraldic devices sunk in the wall, and ascends to the first floor of the "Palazzo." Here the imposing apartment dedicated to Giacomo's memory forthwith meets the eye. It contains his manuscripts, copies of the multitudinous editions of his various works and other relics, enclosed in glass. A lackey escorts the stranger through the midst of these treasures, and an admirable bust of Giacomo animates the shrine.

There is no space here for even a summarised history of Leopardi's domestic life in Recanati. But perhaps such history would be surperfluous; for it is now, even in England, fairly well known. As a child, Giacomo romped and played in the Palazzo Gardens; as a boy, he bent his head night and day over the books of his father's library; as a young man, he lived mortified by pain and melancholy; and now both his poetry and his prose are the reflex in tone of the joyless nature of his later life. We need not discuss the question, classic in Italy, whether Giacomo himself or his father was the more to blame for the physical breakdown which was the effect of his undue studies, and largely the inspiration of his sad sweet verse. A glance into the old Count Monaldo's study adjoining the Leopardi collection, will, however, give us some idea of his nature. The writing-table and other appurtenances of the room are as they were when he died in 1847, ten years later than his eldest son. There is a portrait of him on one wall. It is the picture of a well-bred youth, who would rather be silent than say a word to offend a man more considerable than himself. He, like his son, has left many manuscripts behind him. They are upon a book-shelf, carefully bound and indexed, but not printed:—"The Voice of Reason," "Thoughts of the Time," "Illusions of Charity," "The Words of a Believer," &c. But the conspicuous ivory crucifix, on a red ground, suspended behind his gilded armchair, is the most emphatic commentary upon the tone of his works. He was a Roman Catholic, nourished on dogma and Papal utterances; one who could forgive his son anything rather than professed freedom of thought. From the Count Monaldo's room one enters the library—a noble old apartment of several chambers, connected by a corridor. It is impossible not to think with compassion of Giacomo Leopardi as one walks between these battalions of books. In one of the rooms is his white porcelain inkstand, and the walnut-wood table upon which he used to write. The timber ceiling of this room is frescoed in arabesque, and from its central panel a monstrous eye looked ever upon the student beneath it. "I live here," he wrote, "as in a hermitage; my books and solitary walks occupy all my time. My life is more uniform than the motion of the stars," more vigourless and insipid than the words of an opera. The library contains about 25,000 volumes. A tablet records the clause in the Count Monaldo's will by which Recanati was bequeathed the privilege of access for ever to the shelves; a privilege the citizens do not seem to appreciate. Many thousands of the books testify to the taste of the old count (who once wrote to his son that he "would rather have a book and an onion on the top of a mountain than a subordinate position in Rome) under such repellent headings as "Dogmatica," "Polemica," "Moralis," "Parænetica," "Ascetica," "Liturgia," &c. A stranger looks with more curiosity at the case of "Prohibited Works," among which Milton, Pascal, and Georges Sand are included. The library contains a few curios as well as books. Among medals and plaques, jewelled rings, intaglios, and miniatures, one sees a tray wrought by Cellini, and an adorable little silver skeleton, six or seven inches high. Lastly, the visitor's book is offered for the stranger's signature. In life Leopardi, in his bitter moments, professed contempt for women, but they return him good for evil, by treading where he trod in numbers far exceeding the number of male visitors. Leopardi would probably have been at no loss for a caustic explanation of this. But one may rather apply his own words from his "History of the Human Race"—pity which is never exhausted in their warm hearts, constrains them.

The machinery of jail administration in India will, it is understood, shortly undergo a most important alteration. The jail department will be made imperial, with an Inspector General for the whole of India and a Deputy Inspector-General for each province; and the officers of the department will be liable to transference from one province to another. Dr. Lethbridge, it is expected, will be the first Inspector-General. The change should put an end to the somewhat happy-go-lucky fashion in which the department is at present officered, and, so far, it will be in the direction of reform.

From Monghyr a correspondent writes to a contemporary:—A few days since as some little boys of Mahallah Topekhana-Bazar were amusing themselves by eating guavas of a certain tree, belonging to some Koiree, they were pursued by the owner of the tree. The boys began to run at their utmost speed, and two of them accidentally fell into a deep well abounding in poisonous snakes. After the lapse of an hour, the boys were taken out and found to be dead. At the post-mortem examination it was discovered that death was caused by the biting of the poisonous snakes in the well.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

India Office, July 26.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr S H T de la Courneuve, B.
Mr C Donovan, BCS.
Col H M Repton, BSC.
Surg P O W Harley, B.
Mr F W Ditmas, M.
Lt R H D Tring, MSC.
Lt E L Holloway, MSC.
Mr C E Frost, Bo CS.
Mr E C Howell, Bo.
Maj A W C Bell, Bo SC.

GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr S J Douglas, BCS, 7 weeks.
Mr J H Harrison, BCS, 2 mos.
Mr A C Hankin, B, 15 days.
Mr W A E Lake, B, 8 mos.
Mr R J Wood, B, 2 mos.
Mr K D Lyall, B, 2 mos.
Mr C R Marriott, BCS, 4 mos.
Mr R R Pope, BCS, 2 mos.
Mr A Monro, B, 5 mos and 1 week.
B, 1 mo.
Mr W H Crozier, B, 6 mos
Col W C Anderson, CB, BRE, 1 mo.
Col J D Macpherson, BSC, 3 mos.
Capt C C Chenevix Trench, BSC, 2 mos.
Lieut H C Nanton, BRE 183 days.
Lieut H E Boileau, BSC, 6 mos.
Surg-Maj F A Smyth, B, mos.
Bde-Surg D J McCarth M, 6 mos.
Joyner, Bo

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tenure of appoi
Wilmot, Bengal Staff Corps, to be a Dep. Assist. Adjt-Gen. for musketry, Bengal Establishment, vice Capt. D Chesney, who has vacated his appointment.

The Queen has approved of the retirement of the undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services:—Col. W F Badgley, Bengal Staff Corps, Col. E H Thomas, Madras Staff Corps; Col. C C Heweson, Madras Staff Corps; Col. W G Hughes, Madras Staff Corps; Lieut.-Col. S Babington, Bombay Staff Corps; Dep. Surgn-Gen P W Sutherland, Bengal Medical Establishment; Dep. Surg-Gen A J Cowie, Bengal Medical Establishment; Surg-Gen E Colson, Bombay Medical Establishment.

The Queen has also approved that the retirement of Brig. Surg. H V Carter, M.D., Bombay Medical Establishment, be ante-dated to July 13, 1888.

HIGH COURT.—August 12.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

254-88—Thakurdas, D and C—Allarakhia Munji vs Adam Abba—J C Cama.
272-88—K Moroji Raghunath Tukaram vs Gajanan Ramchundra and others—J C Cama.
382-88—Hore, C and B—Nurbadabai and another vs Tejbai—Thakurdas, D and C.
520-88—Craigie, L and O—C A Turner vs Javerchund Sunderji—Macfarlane, E and H.
123-88—Thakurdas, D and C—Nasur Khilvani and another vs Mooltani Talaram Javanimul—Mirza, H K.
134-89—Tyabji and D—Dhurumchund Oodeychund vs Goolam Hassam Soomar and others—Thakurdas, D and C, and in person.
107-89—Khunderao M—Tricamdas Moolji vs The Kankeswar Spinning Co, Ld. and another—Pestonji and R.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons.)

For dismissal under Rule 64.

374-89—Balkrishna and D—G L Minto vs W B Stokes.

To speak to the Minutes of Decree.

107-87—Ardesir, H and D—The Goculdas Balabdas Manufacturing Co. vs James Scott and others—Craigie, L and O.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended New Long Cause.

310-89—Janardhen G—Thucker Bala Valji vs Thucker Premji Narron.

Postponed Long Causes.

186-89—Pestonji and R—Joosuf Jan Mahomed and others vs Sulleimanji Ebrahimjee—Tyabji and D. Part heard.
232-88—Payne, G and S—Essoofally Mahomedally vs Mahomedbhoy Ballo and others—Little, S F and N.
532-88—Tyabji and D—Khoombai, Nathoo Daya and others vs Valibai and others—Little, S F and N.
533-87—Payne, G and S—Vulubdas Damodhur vs Gordhundas Damodher and others—Jefferson, B, D and K, T and R, and L, S, F and N.
316-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Thucker Vussonji Munji and another vs Gordhundas Damodher and others—Little, S, F and N, P, G and S and R and B.
317-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Thucker Vussonji Munji and others vs Canji Purbut and others—Payne, G and S, and R and B.
237-87—Mansuklal, D and J—Ruttonsey Liladhur and others vs Vulubdas Gordhundas and others—Little, S, F and N.
554-88—Crawford and B—Cursondas Govindji vs Vandrawandas Purshotumdas and another—Malji, B B and L, S, F and N.
34-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Oobhaya Raghowji vs Dayabhoy Cullianji and others—Little, S, F and N.
202-89—Tyabji and D—Kursondas Nurbheram and others vs Rambai—H Bicknell.
393-88—Payne, G and S—Canji Purbut and others vs Kariandan Koonby Badoover and others—Roughton and B.

The German Government has given permission for the removal of the remains of Carnot, the grandfather of the present President of the Republic, to Paris. Carnot virtually died in exile at Madgeburg. As a Republican, he steadily refused to accept Napoleon's advances, but when Napoleon returned from Elba, he appointed Carnot Minister of the Interior. Carnot, who was the only Minister of Napoleon proscribed by the Bourbons on their return, settled at Madgeburg, where he died in 1823.

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NOTICES.

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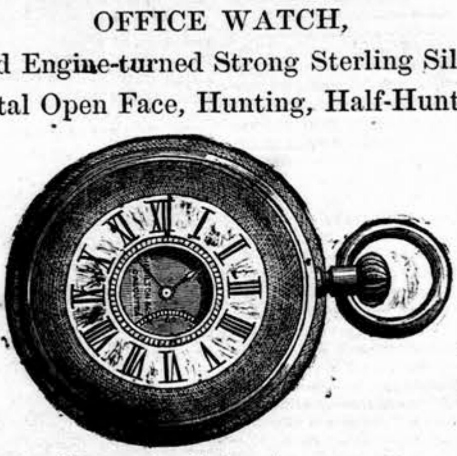

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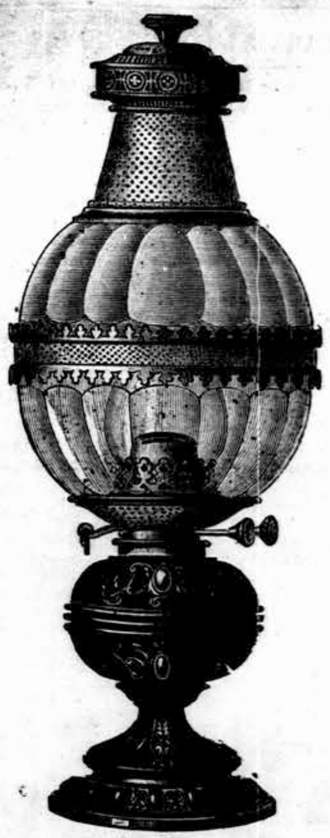

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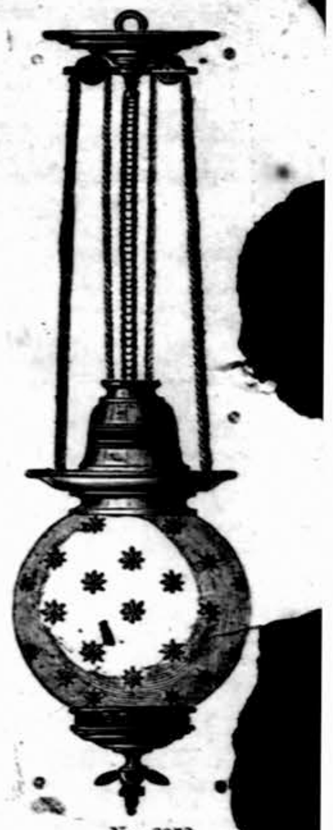

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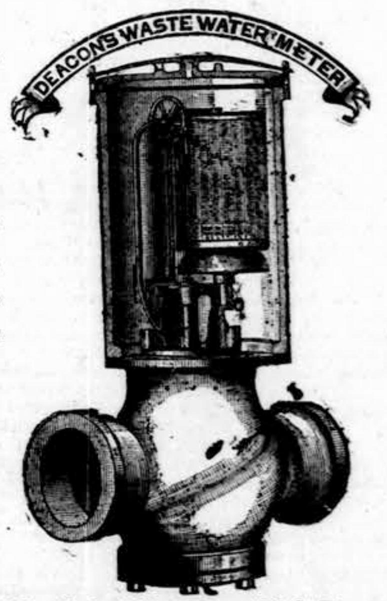

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